From Dr. S. A. Green
Sept. 94

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

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A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICE, THEORY, HISTORY, AND ARCHÆOLOGY OF ART.

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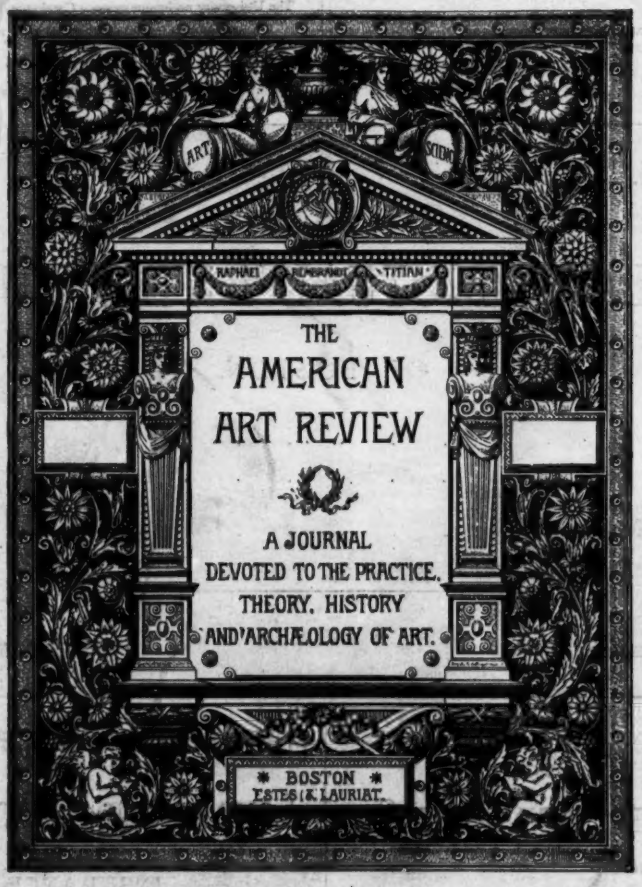

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS., JANUARY, 1880.

THE MONEY-VALUE OF A COLLEGE EDUCATION.

BY REV. A. P. PEABODY, D.D., LL.D.

I TAKE it for granted that no one will deny the worth of a thorough collegiate training as regards mental discipline, growth, and capacity. But man has, along with mind, a body, an outward life, and needs, desires, and tastes — increased and multiplied by education — which money alone can satisfy. Then, too, a college education involves a very considerable outlay of capital; and, though for a rich man's son this is a matter of no concern, a man of moderate means who has little else to give his son may very fitly inquire whether the investment will yield a fair return; while the poor youth, who must not only deprive himself of the power of earning money for several of his best years, but must also incur a considerable debt for his education, has no right to leave the money-question out of the account.

In answering this question, I would first say that in every kind of work except manual labor (in which I include brainless pen-work) a man's compensation is measured by the joint ratio of what he is, and what he does. Of the two, the latter is the constant; the former, the variable, and that within a very wide range. What a man is, determines the quality of his work, its reputation, and — if it be marketable — its market-value. There are unnumbered things which must be done somehow, and for the doing of which, well or ill, there is a scale of prices from the merest pittance to fees that sound like fables to the common ear. The education which gives a man the largest quantity of being, which makes him the most of a man, must of necessity confer a great advantage in competition for the higher prices in the scale; and there can be no doubt that this distinction belongs to collegiate training. There is every reason why it should. Not only is the college curriculum planned with the utmost care by men of large experience; it represents also the wisdom of successive generations of educators, and the winnowed products of their experience. The college system brings its students into mutual relations both of helpfulness and of competition, in which there is a constant exercise of mental quickness, keenness, and vigor. The courses and methods of college study do not, indeed, stock the mind with large amounts of knowledge in single departments; but they do what is immeasurably better, — they teach one how to study, how to conduct investigation, where and how to find what is wanted, and how to make it availing for its destined use. It is here that is to be found the immense advantage of an average college education over what might seem, as to amount, a superior education under other auspices. I have been often led to make the comparison; and, were it not invidious, I could name some very learned men who have failed even in their own departments, for lack of the suppleness, versatility, and elastic working power, which a college graduate acquires.

THE NEW HARVARD GYMNASIUM. See page 4.

Were this not true, still it is generally believed to be true; and the mere belief has an important bearing on the money-question. In certain professions the chief difficulty which a young man encounters is the lack of opportunity. No one is willing to help him till he has shown that he is above the need of help. He is conscious of ability; those who know him intimately have no doubt of his ability; if he had patients or clients, they would have every reason to be satisfied with him; but who is there that will venture to be his first patient, or his first client? Here the college graduate has a very great advantage over one who in all other respects is fully his equal. The graduate is labelled as a man of culture. He has classmates and college friends who are interested in his success, who know his merit, and who, if they need his services, will be very likely to give him the preference over his elders. The opportunity once gained, the way opened, he must depend, like the non-graduate, for ultimate success, on his capacity, skill, industry, and fidelity; but the mere priority of entrance on the active duties of a profession will in most cases be more than an offset to the cost of a college education.

In other professions than those commonly called liberal, college graduates have generally manifested an aptness to learn, and a practical tact and skill, due, no doubt, to their having been under systematic mental discipline during the very period of life most essential in the formation of mental habits. The late Thomas Handasyd Perkins, for more than half a century chief of New-England merchants, was wont to say that if in filling an important clerkship he had his choice between two young men of equal reputation for ability, one of whom was a recent Harvard graduate, and the other had been four years in a counting-room, he should choose the former. I have known many Harvard graduates who have shown the wisdom of this judgment by the rapidity with which they have risen to foremost places in callings with which their college training seemed to have the least possible connection. As manufacturers, machinists, bankers, farmers, miners, pioneer settlers, they have more than overtaken the four years that might seem to have been lost in college, and have held leading positions at an earlier age than if those four years had been passed in an apprenticeship. At the same time, it should be borne in mind that a very large proportion of our most prosperous merchants, and of the treasurers and managers of our great corporations, are college graduates.

Of course I do not regard a college education as of any worth for a youth without brains; and there are many who plod wearily and painfully through a college course, which will only indispose them for such callings as they are fit for, without preparing them for any thing else. It would be a kindness to such persons, to compel them to see themselves as others see them. But, of those who ought to go through

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college, there can be very few who are not benefited by it in estate, as well as in mind and soul. If you could compare the conditions of the men of thirty-five in any one of the professions in which graduates and non-graduates are established side by side, I feel sure that the average of each class would show a very decided superiority, in all the elements of a prosperous career, on the part of the former.

The two latest great benefactors of Harvard College, whose names will be perpetuated in the magnificent edifices erected in their memory, were neither professional nor literary men, but were men of large experience and sound practical wisdom. They must have regarded college education in great part from their own point of view. Col. Sever, who graduated in 1817, is said to have resolved, before he left the University, to be one of its benefactors; and that this resolution should have held the chief place in the disposal of his property more than half a century afterward, is no mean testimony to his own consciousness of benefit from his life at Cambridge. Walter Hastings was disappointed in his early desire for a college education. Fourth of the name in lineal descent, he was compelled, to his lasting regret, to forego the fourth place for the name on the Triennial. Eminently successful, and enjoying equally the acquisition and the liberal use of his wealth, he has left, in the largest donation ever given to the College by one person, a substantial proof that he knew, and felt for his life long, how much he had lost.

ANNUITIES FOR HARVARD OFFICIALS.

The President and Fellows have been considering, during the autumn, a system of retiring annuities, intended to make an assured provision to a reasonable amount for University officials in old age, and for their heirs at their death, if not premature; and, further, to make some provision for cases of premature death or disability. The main features of the proposed system are: 1. A five per cent reserve from the annual salary of each official, credited annually to him in an individual account. 2. A like sum annually credited by the corporation to each individual account. 3. Compound interest allowed by the corporation on each account. 4. The right to retire upon the savings thus accumulated, for any participant who has completed thirty years of service or sixty years of age. 5. The right on the part of the corporation to retire upon these savings any participant who has completed thirty-five years of service or sixty-five years of age.

The accumulated savings of an official who should spend forty years in the service of the University under this system would be greater than any one ignorant of the power of compound interest would suppose. Thus a professor leaving the service of the University at sixty-five, having entered it as a tutor at twenty-five, would have standing to his credit the sum of $30,378.18, if the rate of interest had been five per cent. A secretary entering the service at a salary of $800, and never getting more than $2,000, would find to his credit at the end of forty years, $15,654.58. A janitor who should enter the service at twenty, upon a salary of $600, and should go out at sixty, having never received a salary higher than $900, would have accumulated $9,385.05.

It is the object of this scheme to add to the dignity, efficiency, and security, and therefore to the attractiveness, of the service of the University. Any plan of this nature requires careful study and thorough discussion; for in its application it necessarily looks forward for many years, and it must involve those who administer it and those who participate in its benefits in new relations of mutual confidence and accountability.

The President and Fellows, after having elaborated a system which in the main commends itself to their judgment, have recently sent a full description of it to all the persons who are now receiving annual salaries from the University, inviting their criticisms and suggestions. The proposition is, however, a tentative one in all respects. The adoption of any system of the sort depends upon the result of inquiries and discussions which are but just begun. In the University, if anywhere, a good scheme can be wrought out. The discussion and its issue have some public interest; for the main features of the system proposed are applicable to the services of all large corporations.

THE NEW HONORS AT GRADUATION.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES F. DUNBAR.

In the regulations of the Faculty, as revised in October, 1879, some important changes are made in the conditions on which Commencement parts and other distinctions are assigned at graduation as the rewards of good scholarship.

Heretofore, Commencement parts have been assigned with reference solely to what is known as the general scale, — that is, the scale which is formed by adding together all the marks received by each student in all the studies of his college course. All those who received an average of not less than eighty per cent for the whole course have been rewarded by a diploma *cum laude*, and a place on the list of Commencement parts; ninety per cent entitling the student to an oration, eighty-five per cent to a dissertation, and eighty per cent to a disquisition. In the rare case of a student attaining ninety-five per cent on the general scale, as happened in the classes of 1875 and 1877, he has received the signal honor of an oration *summa cum laude*. All the students thus receiving places on the Commencement-part list have been required to write upon subjects previously approved; and, from the twenty or twenty-five performances thus obtained, a committee has of late years selected the small number of actual speakers for Commencement Day. Students receiving "highest honors," or "honors," for distinguished attainments in special departments, as in classics, history, or mathematics, have also had their names and honors recorded on the Commencement programme, but have had no title, for that reason, to a part, — that distinction being given to none except those qualified by their percentage on the general scale.

The changes which the Faculty have now made have in view two objects, quite distinct from each other. In the first place, the Faculty wished to make Commencement parts the reward for high special attainments in selected branches of study, as well as for the average excellence indicated by the general scale. The student who attains highest honors in philosophy or in mathematics, for example, must perform work which not only is serious in amount, but is perhaps in quality the best that is done in college, and is therefore peculiarly entitled to academic distinction: still it is by no means certain that he would have a corresponding rank on the general scale. In the second place, the Faculty desired to make Commencement parts accessible to a greater proportion of the class, and especially to offer a certain chance of distinction to be won by moderate effort, and likely therefore to act as a stimulus upon those who are discouraged by the severe requisitions attached to most of the college honors.

These objects the new regulations seek to gain by the following means. To the existing provisions as to honors has been added a new one, for giving "honorable mention" on the Commencement programme to any student who, in any department of study, shall have attained an average of eighty per cent, upon an amount of work equivalent to eight hours of recitation per week. This new distinction, being placed within the reach of any student of moderate capacity and industry, promises to exert an influence upon many, who, under previous arrangements, have thought themselves far below the possible reach of academic honors of any sort. At the same time the basis for the assignment of Commencement parts has been greatly enlarged. The degree *summa cum laude* is to be given to students attaining ninety per cent on the general scale, or receiving highest honors in any department: the degree *magna cum laude*, to those attaining eighty per cent, or receiving honors; and the degree *cum laude*, to those attaining seventy-five per cent, and also to those who attain a somewhat lower, but respectable, position on the general scale, together with honorable mention in any subject. Equitable provisions are made in each grade for such students as may have entered in advance, and whose general scale, therefore, does not cover four years of work at Cambridge, and also for some other cases which deserve special provision. The titles of the parts assigned, orations, dissertations, and disquisitions, will correspond to the three grades of honor, *summa cum laude*, *magna cum laude*, and *cum laude*.

The number of students entitled, under these various provisions, to

appear in the assignment of parts, will probably be not less than sixty; and the competition among them for the honor of being among the few speakers on the Commencement stage is likely to be sharp. An improvement in the quality of the exercises may therefore be looked for, in addition to the general impulse to scholarship which is expected as a result of the new system.

THE HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES C. EVERETT, D.D.

LAST March an appeal was made to the friends of Harvard University, and of an unsectarian theological education, in behalf of the Harvard Divinity School. The sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars was asked for. The object of this appeal was in part to make up for a loss of income occasioned by the decline of rents in Boston, and in part to supply what had always been lacking in the equipment of the School. It was proposed to complete the foundation of two additional professorships, — one of ecclesiastical history, and one of theology, — and also to provide more full instruction in elocution. The appeal has been generously responded to, and more than ninety thousand dollars[1] have already been received. An important part of the work yet remains, however, to be done; and the School cannot assume its fitting position unless the whole amount is raised. This movement marks a crisis in the history of the School. Not only will the result provide it with more perfect means for performing its work than it has had before, but the movement itself has brought into a fuller recognition the position of the School and its relation to the University. The School is, in its nature, thoroughly unsectarian. Students enter the School as they enter any other department of the University, a certificate of moral character, together with proper intellectual preparation, being alone required; and men of the most widely different theological views may receive its highest honors.

While this is probably the only theological school in the country in which students pay for instruction and room-rent, and are thus placed on precisely the same footing as students of literature and science, it offers scholarships and other aid to those who need and merit assistance. This help is furnished regardless of denominational differences. The applicants are considered simply with reference to their standing in the School; and, after the first year, the awards are based upon the results of the yearly examinations. The highest scholarships may be won by students who are pursuing the study of theology for its own sake, with no purpose of entering the ministry.

It has been rather absurdly suggested in some quarters, that, in an unsectarian school, a teacher of theology would not be at liberty to utter his own views. On the contrary, in such a school alone does the instructor have absolute liberty in this respect. No denominational standard is held up before him, to which he must conform. He is placed, like teachers in other departments of the University, to present to his pupils the results of his own thought and study. The students receive these results as they do those presented in other departments, — in that of philosophy, for instance. They do not necessarily accept them as their own, but they make them the basis of private investigation.

It has been urged that a school of theology cannot be wholly unsectarian, because the teachers must incline to the views of one denomination or another. But there are opposing systems of political economy, of philosophy, and even of science; and the teachers in each of these branches must incline to one of these systems rather than to others. But it is said that there is this great difference between theological and other studies: that no person believes that a young man's eternal salvation is imperilled by false views of political economy, of philosophy, or of science, while this danger is felt in regard to theology. The truth is, however, that the Roman Catholic Church and a large portion of the Protestant Church do believe that a false system of philosophy, or even a system of science which they deem to be false, — that of evolution by natural selection, for instance, — may imperil the safety of a soul, while political antagonisms are as violent as religious antagonisms. From these facts it follows, not that these subjects should not be taught, but that they should not be taught by bigots and partisans. It should be further noted that those who offer the argument just considered do not urge it seriously. They do not themselves believe that any system of science, philosophy, or theology, puts in peril the soul's welfare. They simply place themselves for the moment on the side of a blind prejudice, such as the higher education has had to contend against at every step of its advance. They forget, for the moment, that it is not the part of a university to win for itself popularity by consulting popular prejudices, but that its office is to elevate public sentiment to the point where such prejudices shall disappear.

The further question meets us, Where are to be found men fitted to teach theology in an unsectarian school? Thus far, through pressure of circumstances, the professors of the Harvard Divinity School have been taken from the ranks of one denomination, — the Unitarian. These circumstances are rapidly losing their force. The interest of the religious world is becoming transferred from points of sectarian difference to the foundation and nature of religion itself. Sectarian bonds are thus becoming loosened on every side. Every year is making it less difficult to find men of standing and scholarship, bearing different denominational names, but ready to unite in theological instruction that shall not be denominational.

If there is no serious difficulty in maintaining a theological school on a scientific and unsectarian basis, there needs no argument to show the importance of such a department in any thoroughly equipped university. The clergy represents as thoroughly, and affects as powerfully, the culture of the time, as does any other profession. The studies of no profession are more completely liberal in their nature, and no profession needs more broad and thorough training for its special work. If we are not prepared to deny all truth to theology, it must be admitted that the subjects with which it deals are at least among the most important that can be studied, and that now, more than ever, its truths need to be placed upon a scientific basis, and to be developed in a scientific form. For such results, the world may well look to its universities; and any university that is lacking in this respect fails to meet one of the most pressing claims that can be made upon it.

[1] In a subsequent issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER a list of the chief contributors will be given.

THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

BY JUSTIN WINSOR, LIBRARIAN.

THERE is a practice which has grown up at the Library, and is producing most excellent results. Nothing serves to broaden the courses of study more. It tends to teach eclecticism in reading, and serves to inculcate a habit of going about a subject, and getting its bearings at all angles, which fore-arms us against surprises, and satisfies us that we have at least laid foundations, upon which we can build securely.

Four or five years ago one or two of the teachers in the Department of History began designating certain books pertaining to the subjects they had under treatment with their classes, to be placed together, where their pupils could always consult them without formality. The books were never to circulate, except for use over night. Gradually other departments adopted the same plan. Two years ago the number of teachers thus availing of this library aid was four or five, which was increased to twenty-one for last year. For the present term over thirty have handed in their lists, embracing several hundred volumes in all. Four alcoves, each with tables and chairs, are now given up to these selections. The books designated by any professor are kept together, and are distinguishable by the color of label, or by other conventional symbol. Above the shelves containing them the professor's name is placed. Old books are withdrawn, and new ones added, as he may from time to time determine.

Following upon this comes another use of the Library, linking it even closer with the instruction of the University. It is almost a new idea to teach by practice the methods of research, familiarizing the pupil with the ways in which clews are found and tracks are followed. Aptness at this work frequently makes the difference between a cre-

ative scholar, and the student who never emancipates himself from the leading-strings of his text-books. It needs the close neighborhood of books to do this effectually; and we can hardly hope our college libraries will do all that they should in connection with the classes, until libraries are built with class-rooms contiguous to the alcoves. A disused apartment in the Harvard Library has been divided into three stalls, with shelves about the tables to hold a large number of books; and here the professor brings his class, and illustrates the modes of research.

In the *Nation* (dated Nov. 20, 1879), doubt is expressed whether the "four contemporaneous catalogues" kept up in Harvard College Library are necessary. Two of these catalogues are in effect discontinued. The record or accessions list is now combined with the new shelf-lists. The official catalogue is fed from the order-slips, which do a subsequent duty there in place of new slips formerly written. The other two — the authors' and subject catalogues — are clearly indispensable. The *Nation* reviewer also claims that the sum spent in libraries for administration is greatly disproportioned to that spent for books. There may be injudicious expenditure in the attempts to make a library of the greatest use to the greatest number; but the amount of money that must yet be spent on such effort will be greatly in excess, proportionately, of any outlay now customary in the best-managed libraries. Books in libraries are a sort of raw material; and the library's completed work must necessarily cost in a proportion much like that of any commercial product in relation to the original outlay. This is beginning to be found out, and consequently libraries are accomplishing what they never accomplished before; but they have not reached their full development, by any means. It is the support and organization of an army, that is the drain, not the bounty to the men. A collection of books without this method is no more a library than a mere collection of men is an army. Compensation for this increased expenditure must come from the union of libraries in co-operative work, so as to share a large part of the cost. This is the problem of the near future, — how to make this concert of action.

Within a year the library has received two considerable bequests of books, — one the library of the late Professor Martyn Paine of New York (class of 1813), largely medical, and supplementing the collection already in the college library to a greater extent than was anticipated; and the other that of the late Dr. Charles Pickering of Boston (class of 1823), the botanist, philologist, and ethnologist, which is the choice gathering of a scholar through a life of research. The Paine collection numbers over three thousand volumes, and that of Dr. Pickering about five hundred.

THE NEW GYMNASIUM.

THE new gymnasium of Harvard University was built by means of one hundred thousand dollars contributed by Augustus Hemenway, a graduate of the College in 1876, and a resident of Boston.

The building is on the Holmes Field, faces on Kirkland Street, and is built, in the colonial style of architecture, of brick, with trimmings of sandstone from the McGregor quarry, near Worcester. The roof is covered with red slate, and is surmounted with a cupola, the top of which is 98 feet above the ground. The building is 125 feet long and 113 feet wide. Over the main window fronting on Kirkland Street, the coat-of-arms of the College is carved in freestone. The exterior is very attractive, and is a great ornament to the city of Cambridge. The main entrance is by the way of an elaborate porch. There is an outer and an inner vestibule. From the latter is a flight of stairs made of North-river blue stone, with iron balusters. On the right is a reception-room finished with enamelled bricks. Opening from this room is a dressing-room 103 feet long, with numerous lockers, through which steam-pipes pass for drying the clothing. On the same side of the building there are two large bath and toilet rooms; and between these is a room arranged for vapor and needle baths, with appliances for giving a lateral, vertical, and descending shower. Three doors open from the dressing-room into the main hall, over which extends an iron framework arranged with sliding eye-bolts and beams, so that the swinging-apparatus can be suspended from any point. On the left-hand side of the hall is an apartment for developing-apparatus, and a semi-circular room intended for an armory. The main hall is very elegant; the walls being of red and yellow bricks, and the woodwork of hard pine. It is 115 feet long, and in the widest part 84 feet wide, with an open roof having hard-pine, open-timbered trusses resting on large brackets. From the floor to the ridge the height is 54 feet. On the second floor there is a room for the exhibition of trophies and for committee-meetings; and also the rowing-room, shut in from the rest of the building by a high wooden railing, and containing sixteen rowing-machines. Around the hall is a gallery which can be used as a running-track. On this floor is the office of the director, the measuring-room, the janitor's room, etc. In the basement are eight bowling-alleys with suitable appurtenances. The whole north end of the basement under the main hall is reserved for base-ball, lacrosse, and tennis practice, and is enclosed by heavy wire netting. In the basement there are also sparring and fencing rooms, and a boiler and store-room. The apparatus is probably the best that can be made. The whole building is heated by steam, and thoroughly ventilated. When finished and furnished, this gymnasium will be the finest on this continent. The architects were Peabody & Stearns of Boston, and the contractors Norcross Brothers of Worcester. The University has recently appointed Dr. D. A. Sargent assistant professor of physical training, and director of the gymnasium. The house in which Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) was born is shown in the engraving, on the first page, to the left of the gymnasium.

THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOÖLOGY.

STEADY progress is being made in increasing the room devoted to the exhibition of specimens, in accordance with the plans of the founder. During the year 1879 two additional rooms have been opened to the public. One in the north-east corner of the building contains on its first floor a systematic collection of fishes, comprising a portion of the large collections of that class of vertebrates accumulated in the Museum, and for the first time placed before the public. As soon as suitable cases take the place of those now in the centre of the room, the fossil fishes will here find their appropriate space. In the gallery of the same room is a systematic collection of crustacea, which will be gradually increased, and supplemented by a collection of insects and other classes of articulates. To the west of the main exhibition-room, the North-American faunal room is now open, containing on the main floor the mammals and birds. In the centre is the skeleton of the mastodon belonging to Harvard University; in the gallery the North-American reptiles, fishes, and invertebrates are now arranged; in the adjoining room, which will shortly be opened, the South-American fauna will be exhibited on the first floor, and the Australian in the gallery. The cast of the skeleton of the megatherium forms the centre-piece.

The new addition to the building has remained unfinished to allow the walls and woodwork to season and settle thoroughly before the plaster is applied, thus avoiding most of the cracking so apt to manifest itself when plaster is applied directly to the bricks and timbers.

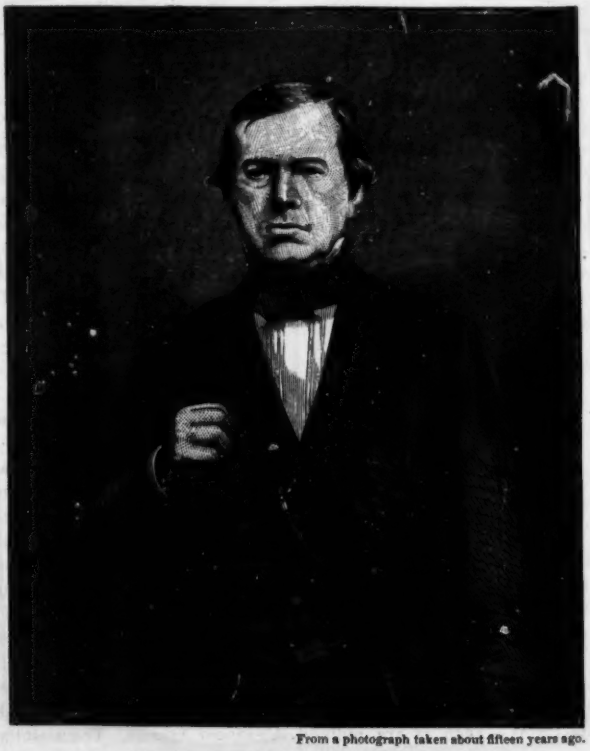
The report of the librarian, Miss Frances M. Slack, shows that 1,356 volumes were added during the past year. Alexander Agassiz presented 170 volumes, including 474 pamphlets bound in volumes. The circulation, which is limited to the fifteen members of the Faculty and officers of the Museum, was 538 volumes, 217 parts, and 10 pamphlets.

The following are the titles of the papers in the late issues of the *Bulletin:* Vol. V., No. 15, "On the Development of *Palæmonetes Vulgaris*," by Walter Faxon. No. 16, "On the Jaw and Lingual Dentition of Certain Terrestrial Mollusks," by W. G. Binney. Vol. VI., No. 1, "List of Dredging Stations occupied by the United-States Coast-Survey Steamers 'Corwin,' 'Bibb,' 'Hassler,' and 'Blake,' from 1867 to 1879, by Benjamin Peirce and Carlile P. Patterson, Superintendents of the Coast Survey."

WALTER HASTINGS, THE GREAT BENEFACTOR.

BY JUDGE G. WASHINGTON WARREN.

It is a happy omen for THE HARVARD REGISTER, that a brief memorial, together with a portrait, of the late Walter Hastings, can be presented in its first issue. His name and family have been associated with the history of Cambridge and of the College for more than two centuries. It appears from Paige's History, that the first Walter Hastings was born in England, came over with his father, John Hastings, and resided in Cambridge from 1654 till his decease in 1705, during which period he was selectman of Cambridge for thirty years, and a deacon of the First Church for twenty-four years. Among his children was Jonathan, born in Cambridge in 1672, who had, besides other children, Jonathan, born in 1708, and Walter, born in 1711, both of whom graduated from Harvard College in 1730. The latter of these two died in 1735; the former, the second Jonathan, lived to 1783, and was steward of Harvard College for thirty years. He purchased in 1742 the Holmes estate, — the headquarters of Gen. Ward in 1775, — and occupied it until his death. He was the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch. His second son was Walter, born in 1752, who graduated from Harvard in 1771, was surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and was in the battle of Bunker Hill as surgeon of the Chelmsford regiment: he afterwards practised medicine in Chelmsford, where he died in 1782. His oldest son, also named Walter Hastings, and the father of our benefactor, was born in Chelmsford in 1778, graduated from Harvard in 1799, became a lawyer, and removed to Townsend in Middlesex County, being the first resident who practised the profession in that town. He was appointed colonel during the war of 1812, in command of the Middlesex troops stationed at what is now Fort Winthrop, where he remained till the close of the war. He died in Townsend in 1821, and was buried with military honors. He was a lawyer of great promise, a conspicuous member of the Masonic fraternity, and exceedingly popular.



From a photograph taken about fifteen years ago.

WALTER HASTINGS, ONE OF HARVARD'S GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The late Walter Hastings was the fifth in descent from the first Walter Hastings, who became so prominent in the history of the Town and First Church of Cambridge. He was born in Townsend, Dec. 9, 1814. His father died before he was seven years of age. His mother was Roxanna Warren. She subsequently was married to Elisha Glidden, a distinguished lawyer of Lowell, where Walter was placed under the tuition of John P. Robinson (H. U. 1823), celebrated alike for his professional qualifications and classical scholarship. When nearly prepared for college he suddenly relinquished his studies, and by the assistance of Amos Lawrence found in an established business-house in Boston a position more congenial to his taste. He entered upon his duties with alacrity, and soon became proficient. In all his subsequent pursuits he evinced what good, stirring blood, a pure and affectionate heart, an inflexible integrity, a clear, far-seeing judgment, and indomitable energy, all combined, can accomplish. There is not a name in the triennial catalogue of the College which has titles and honors attached to it equal to the number of offices of trust and dignity which he has filled.

He paid great attention to the developing of two leading interests of this country, manufacturing and mining, in both of which he achieved remarkable success. As treasurer of several manufacturing corporations he was an adept in organizing the system of labor, in the purchasing of cotton and wool, in the building and furnishing of mills, and in the selection of patterns and fabrics. Mining he took up and pursued as an industry, made a study of it, and never invested in any mining company without carefully informing himself upon the character of the property and its intrinsic merits, basing his calculations upon the probable product, and not upon the rise of the shares in the market. These were the two principal sources of his fortune. Although during the last five years, after receiving his first attack of paralysis, he withdrew from the laborious offices of the large manufacturing corporations, he continued to serve as director in two of these, in two mining companies, four insurance companies, and in one national and one savings bank, as well as in the Bunker-hill Monument Association, and other public institutions. No citizen of Boston in private station will, on his decease, leave so many important vacancies to be filled. He never took public office, but contributed liberally to aid in the election of good men, and was a generous promoter of good works. From the time he left his studies at Lowell he always resided within the present limits of Boston, where his hospitality became proverbial; and where he died Oct. 28, 1879, leaving a widow and an adopted daughter.

It is easy to tell from the foregoing imperfect narrative how he was led to concentrate his whole bounty upon Harvard College. He loved to dwell upon these associations. Within the past year he informed the writer, that, when the Holmes estate was for sale, he attempted to purchase it, but, as he said, "the College got ahead of me." Had he bought it, he might have designated it as the site for the Walter Hastings Building, for which he has provided in his will a quarter of a million of dollars. But wherever and for whatever purpose the building may be erected, — which he has wisely left to the President and Fellows to determine, — it would seem that there might well be prepared within its walls an auditorium, where every class in the university might in turn hear the best lectures upon law, ethics, applied science, astronomy, American history, the care of the body, and the care of the soul, — themes upon which every student should be taught something. And as to the Walter Hastings Fund, which will eventually exceed another quarter of a million, the testator simply suggests that a portion of the income may be devoted to the education of "sons of patriots," — evidently reminded of the case of his father and his grandfather, both of whom spent a considerable portion of their lives in the military defence of their country, and died prematurely, leaving an insufficient patrimony for their sons. Had his father lived to direct his education, he would undoubtedly have become an alumnus of the University, the fourth of the self-same name, the third in direct descent. Bereft of paternal guidance in his early boyhood, and as if impelled by an irresistible destiny, at the age of fifteen he struck out for the counting-room of Amos and Abbott Lawrence, rather than for Cambridge, and thenceforth made his own way in the world. But true to filial duty, loyal to the ancestral record, he has done better than his father could have wished, for his name will be inscribed upon the higher roll of benefactors. His noble bequest is a tribute to the cause of liberal education; for,

in the conviction that with that cause is ever identified the fate of his country, he has laid down at her altar, in the spirit of patriotism, the best fruits of a remarkably busy and prosperous life.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN AND HERBARIUM.

THE addition to the Herbarium-building, designed as a fireproof library, is now nearly ready for the bookcases. All the botanical works belonging to the herbarium, except those used in the laboratory, will be transferred from the three rooms which now contain them, to this new and well-lighted apartment. Besides the greater security which will thus be afforded, other ends will be attained by the removal. Two of the smaller library rooms may be devoted to the use of botanists consulting the herbarium, or engaged in special investigation, while the third will be employed as an office for the botanic garden. A new greenhouse has recently been built for the propagation of plants, and for the large collection of cactuses and other fleshy plants. The walls of the old cactus-house have been raised; and the entire front has been reframed, and set with new glass, so that it is practically a new building. One part of this house will be employed for experimental purposes. Near the door, a large tank contains the less hardy aquatic plants. For the coming year, arrangements have been made with the curator of the herbarium for insuring accurate nomenclature of all plants in the greenhouses and gardens.

Before long an appeal will be made to the public for an increase of the botanic-garden fund. The income from the present fund is insufficient for the proper support and development of the gardens. After consultation with many friends of botanical education and horticulture, it has been decided to present the claims of the garden to an adequate endowment. It is believed that the sum of eighty thousand dollars ought to be secured as an addition to the existing fund, and measures are now in progress for bringing the subject to the attention of this community.

THE NEEDS OF THE FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

BY CHARLES H. MOORE.

THE Fine Arts Department of the University is now so well established, and its *raison d'être* is so generally recognized, that it is not necessary to urge any thing in its favor except the need of suitable facilities for bringing it into more efficient usefulness. But this need is pressing. During the few years that the department has existed, a considerable beginning has been gradually made toward the formation of collections of objects of art — illustrating its essential history, its fundamental principles, and its various forms — such as are indispensable to the efficiency of instruction.[1]

This beginning is likely to receive important additions, by gifts and otherwise, in the near future. But such collections cannot be made serviceable without accommodations which will admit of their being arranged so as to secure favorable light, convenient space, and safe protection. At present a portion of the objects already secured — and which are much needed for use — are stored away in Boylston Hall for want of a proper place to receive them; while the rest are crowded into an ill-suited room in the top of the building of the Lawrence Scientific School, — a building which might any day burn to the ground. There is great need, therefore, of proper accommodations for these collections. Moreover, there is need of a large lecture-room, under the same roof, and of an amply spacious and properly lighted room for drawing. In short, the department needs a building, thoroughly adapted to its purposes, and ample enough to provide for the growth which it may reasonably be expected to make with more or less rapidity. The building should command an unobstructed northern exposure, in order to secure abundance and steadiness of light. The sunny side of the building might be occupied by rooms for prints, photographs, and a small library, which need not exceed a thousand volumes in extent. Provision might also be made for the accommodation of a future Department of Architecture. And music — which rightly groups itself with the fine arts — might also be well provided for. The Department of Music really needs more suitable accommodation. It wants a hall, of considerable size, possessing proper acoustic properties. The collections of the Fine Arts Department, thus provided for, would become of great use and importance to the classical and historical departments of the University. A building fully providing for all these purposes, and presenting an appearance grateful to the eye as well, might easily be erected at a cost which need not reach, and could not well exceed, half the amount which has just been left to the University, for building purposes, by the late Walter Hastings. It would seem, therefore, that a part at least of this fund might reasonably be appropriated to the erection of a building for this department, provided the trustees should feel that the will might be so construed as to admit of more than one building.

[1] This department does not require extensive general collections such as it is the function of the great public art museums to form; but it imperatively needs sufficient collections of selected, typical examples, near at hand for constant reference and study.

THE PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

THE curator, Frederick W. Putnam, has the twelfth annual report now in press. From the proof-sheets it is learned that "during no preceding year have the operations of the Museum been so extended, nor have larger returns ever been received from explorations conducted under its directions." Dr. C. C. Abbott continued his explorations in New Jersey, Paul Schumacher in Southern California and the island of Santa Catalina, Henry Gillman in Northern Florida, Dr. Earl Flint in Central America, Dr. Edward Palmer in Mexico, and Edwin Curtiss in Tennessee. The curator, in company with several gentlemen from St. Louis, visited Cahokia Mound, the largest mound in the United States. It has been called Monks' Mound, "under the belief that a settlement of the order of La Trappe was upon its summit."

During the year 1878 there were three thousand entries made in the catalogue. These entries show that upwards of twelve thousand articles were received. The most valuable gift was from Clarence B. Moore of Philadelphia, of the class of 1873. It comprised a choice general collection of ancient bronze implements from various parts of Europe; choice specimens, including stone implements still in their original sockets and handles of horn, from the Swiss lakes; and a very interesting lot of Egyptian antiquities. Dr. Samuel Kneeland of Boston, of the class of 1840, gave his private ethnological collection. Among other donors were Edward A. Flint of Boston, of the class of 1851, John H. Blake of Boston, Charles Derby of Salem, and Alexander Agassiz. The most important purchases consisted of articles of pottery from the mounds of Missouri, and the Clogston collection, particularly rich in pipes and perforated stones. The report contains several carefully prepared special papers, such as "Measurements of 150 Crania of California Indians" by the assistant curator, Lucien Carr; "Flint Chips" (illustrated), by Dr. C. C. Abbott; "The Manufacture of Pottery and Baskets by the Indians of South-eastern California" (illustrated), by Paul Schumacher; "An Account of an Ancient Quarry near Washington, D.C.," by Elmer R. Reynolds. The account refers to a soapstone-quarry worked in former times by the Indians, for the purpose of obtaining stone, from which pots and utensils of various kinds were made. There is also a description of an ancient pueblo on the Animas River, New Mexico (with a ground plan), by Lewis H. Morgan; and the third paper of the series on "The Ancient Mexicans," by Ad. F. Baudelier. These are followed by the treasurer's report for 1878, the titlepage and contents, and the index of vol. ii. These valuable scientific reports are issued annually; the first volume comprising the reports for the first nine years, and the second volume those of the past three years. The twelfth report will contain about 240 pages. The reports are issued in uniform style, and are sold at one dollar per copy for the benefit of the Museum.

Among the many interesting collections lately received is one from

Francis P. Knight, now in Shanghai. It consists of a series of seventy-five clay figures from Tientsin, and illustrates the various costumes and occupations of the Chinese. It is greatly to be regretted that many of these figures were badly broken in transportation; but as far as possible they have been restored, and, when arranged in their cases, will form a very instructive exhibition. We are informed that Mr. Knight intends to provide the museum with as large an ethnological collection as possible, by which he hopes to properly illustrate the present and past of the great nation in which he has taken such a marked interest.

The recent additions from Central America, the result of the explorations of Dr. Earl Flint, are of a very interesting character. Among those worthy of particular notice is a large idol cut out of lava, several human crania from an old burial-cave, and a lot of beautiful vases, dishes, and other articles of pottery, many of which are highly ornamented, and still retain their bright colors. As the funds of the museum will not, without outside help, permit the continuation of the active work of explorations in Central America and other places, which has been carried on with such marked success during the past two years, it is to be hoped that some one will soon offer pecuniary aid for this important work.

Another valuable addition to the Peabody Museum is the Wells Egyptian collection. This collection was made in Egypt in 1856 by the late J. H. Wells, and consists of several large bronzes and six large and beautiful alabaster vases from the tombs at Sakkara, two engraved tablets from Thebes, several sculptures from Karnak, and many small and interesting specimens. As there is no doubt of the authenticity of these articles, and as the Egyptian government now prohibits the exportation of relics, the collection is regarded as one of very great importance and value.

A large collection of Peruvian antiquities is now on temporary deposit, subject to purchase, which the income of the museum will not allow; and it is likely that this collection will soon become the property of some other institution, notwithstanding that it would form an extremely valuable addition to the Peruvian collection already belonging to the museum, which is the largest in this country, and probably the most important ever brought together.

THE OBSERVATORY.

WORK in various departments of the Observatory is progressing finely. The large equatorial telescope is used every clear evening, and very often in the last half of the night. Photometric observations of Iapetus, the outer satellite of Saturn, have been made for over one hundred nights. An attempt is being made to furnish means for the comparison of the scales of stellar magnitude, and a special circular has been sent to astronomers requesting estimates. A work of some magnitude has been undertaken during the latter part of the year, for determining the light of all the stars distinctly visible to the naked eye in this latitude; for this purpose a catalogue of about four thousand stars has been arranged in the order of right ascension, and brought forward to 1880. The force of computers engaged in reducing the old observations made with the meridian-circle has been increased. Subscriptions amounting to over $5,000 annually for five years, and applicable directly to the scientific work of the Observatory, have provided the means for a large amount of work with the equatorial telescope. With the meridian-circle the observation of the absolute position of stars has been entered upon, a work never before done in this country. The position of 108 stars has been determined in this way. Observations on the zone of stars, undertaken conjointly with other observatories, have also been made with the meridian-circle. This has occupied about eight years, and was completed during the past year: about 20,000 observations were made for this purpose. Two hundred and fifty stars have been observed at the request of the United-States Coast Survey. The time service has been distributing the time over a large part of New England. The regularity and precision with which the signal-ball in Boston has marked the time compares favorably with similar processes abroad.

A large part of the previous resources of the institution was expended for necessary repairs, care of buildings, and other expenses; while the instruments with which the Observatory is equipped could not be employed to their full capacity, because the requisite funds were not provided. A subscription of five thousand dollars a year for five years has for the present reduced this evil. A beginning has been made for a series of improvements and additions much needed in the Observatory building, including extensive repairs upon the shutters of the large dome and in the machinery. The library has been partially re-arranged. Two new volumes of the annals of the Observatory were begun within the past year. The first part of Vol. XI., containing photometric observations, was distributed a short time ago, and the second part is now in preparation. Vol. XII., containing observations made with the meridian-circle in 1874 and 1875, is also far advanced, and will probably be published in a few months. Joseph Coolidge presented to the Observatory a beautiful and well-made pocket-chronometer. It is now forty years since Professor Bond began meteorological observations in Cambridge, in the dome of the house now occupied as the residence of the Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., on Quincy Street.

Twelve persons are constantly engaged in the work of the Observatory, under the direction of Professor Edward C. Pickering, to whom we are indebted for the above items. Leonard Waldo has had for the two past years the superintendence of the time service.

HARVARD IN THE COLLEGE BOOK.

THE College Book[1] was issued after a long and careful preparation; and both the contents and the mechanical execution prove that the whole work was well done. In it are historical and descriptive sketches of twenty-four leading educational institutions of the United States. The buildings and surroundings of the colleges are beautifully illustrated by sixty heliotype-photographs. Of the twenty-four chapters, one being devoted to each institution, the editors prepared eight, and each of the others was furnished by some competent person directly interested in the institution described. The chapters are arranged in the order of the date of foundation of the institutions. The first chapter is devoted to Harvard University, and was prepared by Professor James Barr Ames of the Harvard Law School. The chapter is divided into nine parts, with their subjects as follows: Harvard University, Harvard College, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Divinity School, the Medical School, the Law School, the Philosophical Department, the Dental School, and the Bussey Institution. The first part is a concise and interesting history, tracing the course of Harvard from its origin, — due "to the religious zeal and fearless energy of the Puritans," — down to the year 1876. There are many positive statements, strengthened by interesting statistics, throughout the chapter; among them is the convincing refutation of the charge that Harvard has passed into the hands of the Unitarians. Professor Ames says that "during the present century the emancipation of the college from sectarian influences has gone on rapidly. In 1805 a Unitarian was elected professor of divinity. Since the accession of President Kirkland in 1810, there have never been, at any one time, more than two clergymen in the corporation. At the present time all but one are laymen. In 1843 the board of overseers was thrown open to clergymen of all denominations; and since 1851 the thirty elective members of the board have been chosen irrespective of their profession. In the present board there are five clergymen, — three Unitarians, one Episcopalian, and one Orthodox Congregationalist. The single clergyman in the corporation is an Orthodox Congregationalist. In 1828 the privilege granted to Episcopal students was extended to students of all denominations; and seats are now furnished, at the expense of the college, to those students who may wish to attend services in any church in the vicinity of the college.

"Perhaps nothing could better illustrate the independent position of the college in religious matters than a fundamental article in the constitution of the Divinity School, which provides 'that encourage-

[1] THE COLLEGE BOOK. *By Charles F. Richardson and Henry A. Clark.* Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. 1878. Quarto, pp. 400. $15.00.

ment shall be given to the serious, impartial, and unbiased investigation of Christian truth; and that no assent to the peculiarities of any denomination of Christians shall be required either of the students or professors or instructors.'

"That this is not a barren assertion, is obvious from an inspection of the visiting committee of the school, which contains eleven clergymen, of whom five are Unitarians, three are Orthodox Congregationalists, and two are Baptists.

"If further evidence be required to show the groundlessness of the charge brought against the college, that it is in the hands of the Unitarians, it is found in the statistics giving the religious belief of the members of the graduating classes of the academic department of the college."

RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF SENIORS.

Persuasion.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Unitarian	44	54	55	38	38	65	39
Liberal	6	1	2	2	5	6	5
Orthodox Congregationalist	14	16	25	10	19	19	23
Episcopalian	17	31	32	27	37	38	35
Baptist	7	6	5	3	4	8	11
Presbyterian	2	4	5	3	2	3	6
Methodist	2	4	2	2	..	4	2
Swedenborgian	2	7	1	2	..	..	..
Other Trinitarians	1	..	4	3	..	..	..
Quaker	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
Jew	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mormon	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Undecided	12	3	18	14	28	15	23
Catholic	..	..	5	3	1	4	2
Total	108	127	156	109	134	163	146
Disregarding the few Catholics, Quakers, Jews, and Mormons, and classing the Liberals with the Unitarians, we have the following result: —							
Unitarians	50	55	57	40	43	71	44
Trinitarians	45	68	74	52	62	72	77
Undecided	12	3	18	14	28	15	23

In the part devoted to Harvard College, many significant comparisons are made, by which is shown its remarkable and steady growth.

The thoroughness of the entrance-examinations is evident from the fact, that, "out of 1,847 candidates who presented themselves for admission to the college during the past seven years, 255, or nearly fourteen per cent, have been rejected;" and this fact is used to support the opinion of President Eliot, that "the examination for admission to Harvard College is at least one year's study higher in its standard than the admission examination of any other college in the country."

The development of the elective system of studies is traced from the time when, "about a hundred years ago, an exemption from the study of Hebrew and certain theological exercises was granted to those students who were not proposing to enter the ministry." Tables are given which show that at Harvard the number of students increases constantly, and that the proportion of those coming from the Middle, Western, and Southern States is rapidly rising.

One truth evident to those who know, but which is frequently misrepresented, and one which THE HARVARD REGISTER will dwell upon in future numbers, is stated in very clear language. It is the high moral tone that prevails throughout the University. Professor Ames says, "Harvard College is regarded by many ill-informed persons, particularly in the West and South, as an irreligious place. If those who use the word 'irreligious' mean to imply that a lower moral tone prevails among the young men at Harvard than at other colleges, the only reply to be made is that they state that which is not true. But if, as is more probable, the criticism intended is that Harvard College is not devoted to any religious sect, the charge of being an irreligious college must be admitted to be just; but this is a charge which must be brought against no fewer than seventy-seven of the universities and colleges of the country."

The other departments of Harvard are forcibly sketched, and the whole chapter is evidently the result of extreme care and much research. Facing the titlepage of the book is a heliotype-photograph of Memorial Hall; and other Harvard illustrations are, "Bird's-eye View from Memorial-Hall Tower," "College Yard, looking North," "Western Entrance to the College Grounds," "North-western View."

THE HARVARD-UNIVERSITY CATALOGUE FOR 1879-80.

BY HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M., ITS EDITOR.

THE catalogue[1] for 1879-80 contains: a calendar, showing at a glance at what times the events of interest to officers and students take place; legislative acts passed from time to time relating to the government of the University; the statutes of the University; a general list of all officers; and information about the several departments, comprising in each case a list of the faculty and students, the requisitions for admission and graduation, information relating to scholarships, pecuniary aid, and expenses, and other matter peculiar to the department. At the end of the catalogue is a general summary, showing the total number of officers of each grade and of students in each department.

In 1880 the first examinations for admission, beginning July 1, will be held simultaneously at Cambridge, Cincinnati, O., and Chicago, Ill.; and the second examinations, beginning on Sept. 30, at Cambridge only. A table showing the order of the examinations, and the hours when they are to be held, is a new feature of the catalogue; from this table a candidate can also learn how much time is allowed for each examination.

After 1880, all candidates for admission will be examined only by the "new method." This method (first used in 1878) prescribes eleven minimum requisitions, and also offers four groups of maximum requisitions, — Latin, Greek, mathematics, physical and natural science, — of which two must be selected. There are two examinations in each group, thus making in all fifteen examinations for each candidate.

During the freshman year, all students are required to pursue certain prescribed studies in Latin, Greek, mathematics, physics, chemistry, and French or German; if, however, a student passes a satisfactory examination in any of these subjects at the beginning of his freshman year, he is permitted to take elective work in place of the work thus anticipated. After the freshman year, rhetoric (twice a week during the sophomore year) and themes and forensics (three years) are the only prescribed studies. In addition to the prescribed work, referred to above, students of the three upper classes must select elective studies amounting to twelve exercises a week for seniors, to fourteen exercises a week for juniors, and to twelve exercises a week for sophomores.

According to the catalogue for 1869-70, there were at that time thirty-seven elective and voluntary studies offered to the students of the College; now the number of elective courses alone is one hundred and three. The following table shows the number of electives, and the number of exercises a week in each subject: —

	No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.		No. of Electives.	No. of Exercises a week.
Hebrew	1	3	Political economy	3	8
Sanskrit	1	3	History	8	20
Comparative philology	2	3	Roman law	1	3
Greek	9	19	Fine arts	3	8
Latin	8	15	Music	4	8
English	7	15	Mathematics	10	26
German	8	21	Physics	5	13
French	5	14	Chemistry	7	21
Italian	3	9	Natural history	7	20
Spanish	3	9			
Philosophy	8	21	Total	103	260

Besides the above, voluntary instruction of a more general nature is offered in several subjects, amounting to an average of about 42 hours a week. In the prescribed studies there is an average of 38 different exercises a week: each of these, however, is held as many times as there are sections of students in the class. On this basis the total number of required exercises a week is about 135. This, added to the number of elective and voluntary exercises, gives a total

[1] Since the year 1871 the catalogue has been published as a private enterprise by Charles W. Sever, Cambridge, Mass.; but it is edited each year by some college officer appointed by the President, and is therefore in every respect what it would be were it published bythe University. The price is thirty-five cents in paper covers, and sixty cents in cloth covers.

of 437 hours of instruction a week in the College. The number of undergraduates of the College is 813; in 1869–70 it was 563.

In the list of instructors in the Divinity School the name of George H. Howison, A.M., lecturer on ethics, appears for the first time.

Professor Charles S. Bradley has resigned, and Professor James Barr Ames succeeds him as the Bussey professor of law. Henry Howland, Ph.D., LL.B., has been appointed instructor in law. A third-year course in law is now, for the first time, required of all candidates for the degree of LL.B. The number of third-year students is 20, and they will comprise the first class to be graduated under the prescribed three-years' course.

In the Lawrence Scientific School the course of instruction is somewhat different from that offered last year; the number of exercises per week, required of each student is smaller than before; and the course in mining engineering is no longer offered.

The number of students in the medical school is 251, or 13 more than last year.

In the graduate department 45 courses of study are now offered; but graduates can also take any of the elective studies open to undergraduates. There are 41 candidates for higher degrees.

Mr. Ko Kun-Hua, the newly appointed instructor in Chinese, will give instruction to any competent person who has a serious purpose of acquiring the Chinese language.

The number of teachers in the whole University is 150; and the number of students is 1,356 (not including those in the summer courses). In 1869–70 the number of teachers was 81, and the number of students 1,122.

The total number of hours of instruction given each week in the whole University is approximately 690. In this estimate three hours of laboratory-work, under the guidance of an instructor, have been counted as one hour of instruction.

STATUES AND OTHER MEMORIALS.

THE statue recently erected in front of the Boston City Hall, to the memory of Josiah Quincy, cost eighteen thousand dollars, which was paid out of the income of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, left in 1860 by Jonathan Phillips (A.M. of 1818) to adorn and embellish streets and public places. This statue, representing as it does a tribute of the city of Boston to one of her great benefactors, must create some pride in the Harvard graduates who have occasion to pass the City Hall during the year; for Josiah Quincy is well remembered, both as an historian of Harvard College and as its president for sixteen consecutive years. The statue is of bronze, the pedestal of Italian marble, both from designs by Thomas Ball.

Photograph by Pollock.

THE QUINCY STATUE, BOSTON.

Another statue, erected several months ago in the Boston Public Garden, is one of great interest to Harvard men, as it represents one of the most honored graduates and most generous benefactors of the college. Its position gives it still greater interest, since it directly faces another statue of equal significance to those interested in the University. We refer to the Charles Sumner statue unveiled Dec. 23, 1878. It is of bronze, and stands on a pedestal of Quincy granite. The design was by Thomas Ball, and the cost (fifteen thousand dollars) was raised from contributions by the people. It faces the statue of Edward Everett, the president of Harvard from 1846 to 1849.

Photograph by Pollock

THE SUMNER STATUE, BOSTON.

An excellent portrait of Oliver Wendell Holmes, of the class of 1829, has been prepared for the subscribers of the *Atlantic Monthly*. It is in a style uniform with those superb life-size portraits of Lowell, Whittier, Bryant, and Longfellow.

A beautiful portrait of John Langdon Sibley, the librarian emeritus, has just been given its appropriate place, in the chapel of Phillips Exeter Academy, among the portraits and statues of the great benefactors of the academy. Mr. Sibley, many years ago, gave the institution a sum of money, known as the Sibley Fund, and which now amounts to many thousand dollars. The portrait, which is faithful and life-size, was painted by F. P. Vinton of Boston, at the expense of the trustees of the academy.

The following circular fully explains itself: "It is proposed to give expression, by a permanent memorial, to the general regard and admiration for William Morris Hunt (class of 1844) and to the feeling of the public loss by his death. It seems fitting that this memorial should be in Boston, where he was best known and loved, where for so many years he painted and taught, where his influence has been so widely and strongly felt. We know by the achievements of the last year of his life that he died in the fulness of his assured strength. We have lost the hope and promise of work greater than any he had done. We have lost what was more than this, the inspiring presence and activity of a man whose skill in his art was the instrument of true creative power. Much, however, remains of him. His power and his insight into the truths of art still live in his works, in his words, and in the remembrance of those who knew him. To perpetuate and keep alive his influence is the best service that can now be done in his name; and to form the beginning, at least, of what shall become a permanent and adequate collection of his pictures, seems the most suitable memorial of him. His works are his best monument. It is proposed to raise a fund for the purchase of such of his paintings, now obtainable, as shall be of most value to the public and to artists; to deposit these permanently in the Museum of Fine Arts, where they will be at once safe and accessible; and to request the Trustees of the Museum to place them together in a room to be called the Hunt Room, in which a bust or other portrait may recall his presence. Contributions to this fund may be made to Edward Bangs, treasurer, 31 Pemberton Square, or to any of the Committee named below.

"*Horace Gray*,[1] *Edward Bangs*, ELIZABETH H. BARTOL, *Henry I. Bowditch*, *Martin Brimmer*, *Edward C. Cabot*, *Charles P. Curtis*, CHARLES H. DALTON, SOPHIA T. DARRAH, WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, *Edmund Dwight*, JOHN M. FORBES, GEORGE FULLER, ELIZABETH B. GREENE, *Henry L. Higginson*, HELEN M. KNOWLTON, SUSAN M. LANE, *Quincy A. Shaw*, *Samuel G. Ward*, SARAH W. WHITMAN.

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[1] The names in Italics are those of alumni of Harvard.

THE MAIN WORK OF OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

AT the breakfast given Dec. 3, 1879, by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* to Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Eliot, upon being introduced by William D. Howells, spoke as follows: —

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, — How shall I interpolate my unprepared prose into this mass of poetical manuscript? Looking around these tables, and listening to what has been said, it seems to me as if this company did not fully understand the friend in whose honor we are met. I come here, and I see only one or two representatives of the medical profession. I see poets here, essayists, story-tellers; and I feel that it is my duty to remind you all that the main work of our friend's life has been of an altogether different nature. [Applause and laughter.] I know him as the professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard University [applause] for the last thirty-two years, and I know him to-day as one of the most active, hard-working of our lecturers. Some of you gentlemen, I observe, are lecturers by profession, at least during the winter months. Dr. Holmes delivers four lectures every week for nine months of the year. I am sure the lecturers by profession will understand that task requires an extraordinary amount of mental and physical vigor. [Applause.] And I congratulate our friend on the weekly exhibition of that vigor which he gives in our medical school. [Applause.] Most of you have perhaps the impression that Dr. Holmes chiefly enjoys a beautiful couplet, a beautiful verse, an elegant sentence. It has fallen to me to observe that he has other great enjoyments. I never heard any mortal exhibit such enthusiasm over an elegant dissection. And perhaps you think that it is the pen with which Dr. Holmes is chiefly skilful. I assure you that he is equally skilful with scalpel and with microscope. And I think that none of us can understand the meaning and scope of Dr. Holmes's writings unless we have observed that the main work of his life has been to study and teach an exact science, the noble science of anatomy. It is his to know with absolute precision the form of every bone in this wonderful body of ours, the course of every artery and vein, of every nerve, the form and function of every muscle; and not only to know it, but to describe it with a fascinating precision and enthusiasm. When I read his writings I find the traces of this life-work of his on every page. There are three thousand men scattered through New England at this moment, who will remember Dr. Holmes through their lives, and transmit to their children the memory of him as student and teacher of exact science. And let us honor him to-day, not forgetting, as they can never be forgotten, his poems, his essays, as a noble representative of the profession of the scientific student and teacher. [Loud applause.] — *Boston Advertiser.*

YOUNG LADIES AT HARVARD.

A RECENT number of the *Woman's Journal* contained the following opinion of Col. Thomas W. Higginson, of the class of 1841, in regard to the "annex: " —

"To my mind, the great merit of the whole enterprise is not so much that it does something to remove the stigma of one-sidedness that has so long rested on Harvard, as that it is a weight thrown into the scale of thorough training, so far as it goes. In respect to the education of young women, I confess to a strong sentiment against the whole race of 'summer schools,' and against all courses of winter lectures, however good, not followed by systematic examination. All these may be pleasurable excitements or useful stimulants; but what is peculiarly needed is thorough training. To study somewhere and under some good teacher some one thing, to study it accurately and faithfully, and to be tested by some sort of examination afterwards, — this seems to me to be the beginning of education. I confess that such exercises as those at Concord last summer, for instance, seemed to me likely to be only an injury to untrained and crude minds, however pleasant or profitable they might be to those already disciplined. American men and women are already too willing to believe that they can take in the most difficult study at a glance, or develop it out of their own internal consciousness, or by listening to 'conversation:' what we need is to begin with mental discipline, always softened and enriched, of course, by intellectual enthusiasm. As a step in this direction, the new Harvard courses look very promising. The variety of studies shows a wholesome range of tastes, and the 'electives' sought belong rather to the more difficult than to the easier courses offered. Several of the students are teachers, in active employment, who can take but a single study. One student is a graduate of Smith College, who comes to Harvard for history and political economy; while the student of 'quaternions' is a Vassar graduate, and a pupil of Professor Maria Mitchell. Another of the students spent a year or two at Wellesley; and another was for a time principal of the Oread Institute at Worcester. Eight of the twenty-five reside in Cambridge, the family of one having removed there for that purpose. Among these eight are two daughters of Professor Longfellow, one of ex-Professor Horsford, and one of Mr. Arthur Gilman, the secretary of the 'annex.' There are two students from New York, one from Connecticut, one from Vermont, and one from Missouri. The recitations take place in some cases at the houses of the professors, and in other cases at rooms hired for the purpose by the superintending committee."

THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION.

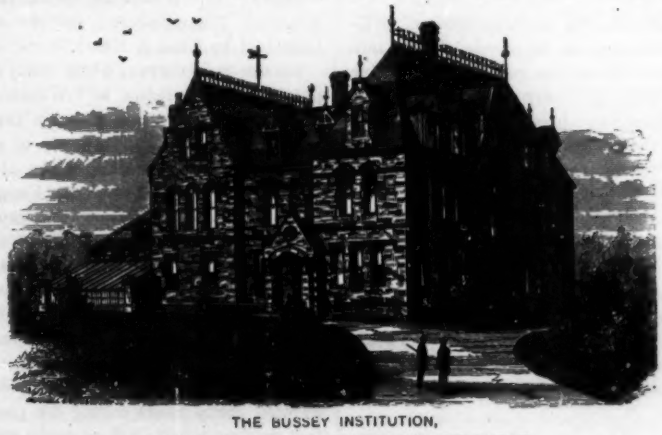
THE School of Agriculture, Horticulture, and Veterinary Science, known as the Bussey Institution, is a department of Harvard University, established under the trusts created by the will of Benjamin Bussey of Roxbury, which was proved and allowed as long ago as 1842. By the conditions of the will, the University did not come into immediate possession of Mr. Bussey's property. It was directed that the estate at Jamaica Plain, now occupied by the institution, should be left in possession of certain members of Mr. Bussey's family during their lives, and various annuities had to be paid; so that a number of years elapsed before any definite steps could be taken towards the establishment of the "Bussey Institution" in accordance with the testator's directions. It was not until 1870 that the President and Fellows began the organization of the School of Agriculture which Mr. Bussey had planned and provided for thirty-five years before, under date of July 30, 1835. A commodious building amply provided with lecture, recitation, museum, and laboratory rooms, was built upon a field abutting on South Street, Jamaica Plain (now Boston), in accordance with a clause in Mr. Bussey's will, which orders: —

"The said edifice to be not less than ten rods from said road; the exterior walls thereof to be built of stone in blocks not hammered. . . . And I earnestly enjoin it upon my trustees to have the said edifice constructed and completed, with a proper regard to durability and beauty, and so as best to secure the comfort and convenience of the inmates of said building."

The accompanying illustration offers convincing proof that one part at least of these injunctions has been faithfully fulfilled. Besides the stone building, a dwelling-house was built for the residence of the professor of agricultural chemistry, as well as several greenhouses for horticultural instruction, and a convenient dissecting-room has recently been fitted up for students of anatomy of domestic animals. The estate was already well equipped with farm-houses, barns, and out-buildings, when it came into the hands of the Corporation. In 1872, through the gift of the trustees of James Arnold of New Bedford, a special arboretum department was established, and a portion of the farm was set apart for its use. It is intended to grow upon this allotment all kinds of trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, which can support the climate of the locality, and to have the ground laid out as an ornamental park, with suitable walks and roadways; and it is expected that an agreement will be made between the authorities of the University and of the city of Boston, by which the public will be granted ready access to the arboretum park, — the city to police the grounds, and keep the walks in order, while the University instructors in arboriculture and horticulture look to it that vegetation shall flourish.

Though it is but a few years since the Bussey Institution was organized, it has already acquired a very prominent position in the estimation of agriculturists, both as an experiment station or place for research and as a school of agriculture and horticulture. From 1874 to 1878 the results of experiments and investigations made in the laboratories and greenhouses were published from time to time as "Bulletins of the Bussey Institution;" and it is much to be regretted that a lack of funds available for scientific research has prevented the continuance of this publication. It was everywhere received with favor by the agricultural public, and had the effect of bringing several excellent students to the school.

During the last few years the Bussey Institution has suffered severely from loss of income through depreciation of real estate in Boston. The Bussey Trust Fund of the University is invested, in accordance with directions given in Mr. Bussey's will, in stores in the best business quarter of the city, and under the prescriptions of the will these real-estate investments cannot be changed; but in 1876 there was a serious fall in the rentable value of these stores, and the depreciation persists. In spite of these losses, the School of Agriculture has continued to offer better and better facilities for students. Almost every year has been marked by some improvement in this regard; and at the present time there is probably no college in the country where the courses of instruction upon agricultural science are so full or so well taught as here. Systematic instruction is given by a corps of seven teachers in agriculture, horticulture, botany, entomology, agricultural chemistry, and the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals; and some of the abler students have found time to attend courses of instruction indirectly relating to agriculture, which are given in other departments of the University. Instruction at the Bussey Institution is given by lectures and recitations, and by practical exercises in the laboratories, greenhouses, and fields; every student being taught to make experiments, study specimens, and observe for himself. The aim of the teachers is to give the student a just idea of the principles upon which the arts of agriculture and horticulture depend, to teach him how to make intelligent use of the scientific literature which relates to these arts, and to enable him to put a proper estimate upon those kinds of evidence which are obtained by experiments and by the observation of natural objects. There can be no doubt that the day will come when the far-seeing sagacity of Mr. Bussey will be appreciated by the community at large, when the significance of the teaching power of the institution which bears his name is more clearly understood. A thoroughly impartial observer, the editor of the *New-England Farmer*, has expressed this conviction in the following terms: "We have no desire to favor one college more than another. They are all useful in their way, and all would be more so if they were better sustained and patronized by those for whose benefit they were established. We have had occasion during the past year to know something of the work which is so quietly done at the Bussey, and we have felt that it should be better known to the public."



THE BUSSEY INSTITUTION,
THE HARVARD SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, the librarian emeritus, will soon complete the second volume of his "Harvard Biographies;" a gigantic work, and one which will hold the same important position to Harvard that the famous "Athenæ Oxonienses," by Anthony à Wood, holds to Oxford. The new volume, of which about three hundred pages are already in type, will probably be published next Commencement Day.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

A Memoir of Benjamin Robbins Curtis, LL.D., with some of his professional and miscellaneous writings. Edited by his son BENJAMIN R. CURTIS. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1879. 8vo, 2 vols., cloth, $6. With two steel-portraits, and two wood-engravings.

This is peculiarly a Harvard book. The subject of the memoir was graduated in the class of 1829, which is noted for the number of men who afterward became distinguished. The author of the memoir, George Ticknor Curtis, graduated in 1832; and the editor of the works, Benjamin R. Curtis the younger, in 1875. In the memoir it is interesting to learn how resolved the mother of Judge Curtis was to send him to Harvard, even though he had to be sent at a great sacrifice. To secure him the necessary preparation with her very limited means, she invested in a "share" to aid in founding the "Academy" at Watertown, in 1822; and to her the author of the memoir pays the following tribute: "It may be suggested that many a boy has worked his own way through college and into a life of usefulness and distinction. Such efforts are not to be undervalued. But, in giving an account of my brother's life, I owe a duty to the memory of a parent whose exertions and sacrifices gave both of us our educations, and who did not deem it well that the years which ought to be devoted to study should be harassed with earning bread and clothes, and the means of paying tuition-fees. She preferred to spend the little all she had, taking upon herself the risk of destitution when her plan had been accomplished. She had once sacrificed all that she could give up to her husband. She now sacrificed it again for her children. But she lived for many, many years, saw the honors and distinctions that were bestowed unsought upon her eldest son, and felt that her mission had been fulfilled." It is beyond our means to dwell upon the life of Judge Curtis. He entered college at the age of sixteen, and graduated the second in his class. He received two Bowdoin prizes for dissertations, both of which are published in full in Vol. II., together with other miscellaneous and professional writings. Chap. II. of Vol. I. is devoted to his life at college, and Chap. III. chiefly to his study of law at the Harvard Law School and elsewhere. Both of these chapters are well worth being read by college-students. Judge Curtis practised law in Northfield for three years; he then practised in Boston for seventeen years; at the end of which time, at the age of forty-two, he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court at Washington, D.C. It is said that in seventeen years, from 1857 to 1874, his professional receipts amounted to $650,000, or almost $40,000 a year. The two volumes are a fitting tribute to the memory of a man whose career in professional and social life stands without a blemish.

The Reader's Hand-Book of the American Revolution, 1761–1783. By JUSTIN WINSOR. Boston: Houghton, Osgood, & Co. 1880. 16mo, pp. 335. Cloth, $1.50.

This is a guide, by the librarian of the University, to the printed and manuscript literature and maps illustrating the American Revolution, from its incipiency in the struggle against the crown, when James Otis made his great plea against the writs of assistance, to the close of the war in 1783. The story is told chronologically, with headings of the salient points; the concise statement of events, phases, and opinions, being but the thread upon which the references are strung. These are not only to monographs and local narratives, but to the chapters

and even pages of more general works. It follows out the political as well as military course of events, and enlarges upon the contemporary progress of affairs in Europe, as far as they affected the condition of the American cause. The final section is given to the general authorities, which cover the whole period of the preliminary controversy and the war, marking also the chief sources of contemporary information, which are comprehensive in their character. An index to the books cited, phases elucidated, events followed, and persons mentioned, affords a full summary. The author calls it "a continuous footnote to all histories of the Revolution," pointing out the second-hand authorities as well as sources. He has intended the book to be useful to all readers, singly or in classes, of such history. "I believe it a part," he adds, "of the duty of a public librarian, to induce reading, and gently to guide it as far as he can. I am no great advocate of courses of reading. It often matters little what the line of one's reading is, provided it is pursued, as sciences are most satisfactorily pursued, in a comparative way. The reciprocal influences, the broadening effect, the quickened interest, arising from a comparison of sources and authorities, I hold to be marked benefits from such a habit of reading. It is at once wholesome and instructive, gratifying in the pursuit, and satisfactory in the results." The author announces this volume as the initial one of a series, to cover various departments of knowledge.

The Æneid of Virgil. Translated into English by JOHN D. LONG. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks, & Co., 1879. 431 pages.

The motives that could have actuated the Governor-elect of Massachusetts to undertake the translating of the whole Æneid into English blank verse, must have been indeed the workings of a noble heart, and the craving of innate talent to render some service to the world. The motives seem far nobler when it is remembered that the translator's life has been active to the greatest degree, both in public and private business, and also that the book is published without hopes of pecuniary reward commensurate with the great labor that was required. The book is indeed a "mite of tribute to the old studies, paid after drifting far from the academic inspiration and shelter;" for, as it was completed just a quarter of a century after the author was graduated at Harvard, it bears testimony to the faithfulness of the author's work as a student in college, and to his constant intellectual development as a graduate in active life. On the merits of the work, we have no space for comment; but it is certainly an interesting and faithful translation, while the printing is good, and the binding unique and tasteful.

Mathematical Tables, chiefly to Four Figures. First series. By JAMES MILLS PEIRCE, University Professor of Mathematics in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 43.

Under the above title the principal tables of one of Professor Peirce's former works, "Three and Four Place Tables of Logarithmic and Trigonometric Functions," together with some new tables, are published in duodecimo form. The work comprises tables of logarithms, of logarithms of sums and differences, of logarithms of circular functions, of inverse circular functions, of logarithms of hyperbolic functions, of natural sines and cosines, of natural tangents and cotangents, of natural secants and cosecants, and of proportional parts. The explanations for the use of the tables are full and simple, though concise and exhaustive.

An Account of the Early Land-Grants of Groton, Massachusetts. By SAMUEL A. GREEN, M.D. Groton, 1879. 60 pp.

Although this pamphlet is chiefly a copy of original land-grants, it is nevertheless valuable for the records which it contains. It also gives evidence of being the work of an antiquarian, etymologian, and chirographer. In fact, there are few persons so well calculated to copy old records as is Dr. Green (of the class of 1851); for he combines, with natural ability, a thorough education, and a peculiar fitness for doing such work as requires the greatest care and deepest research; and, as librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, he has had for many years the advantages of the valuable archives of the Society, as well as the experience which the position affords and demands. The work begins with an explanation of the various terms used in the original grants, and a description of the methods of keeping records. Then follows a brief account of the division of the township of Groton, and a vocabulary of words having a meaning at that time somewhat different from that which they have at present, after which comes the copy of the grants.

A Short German Grammar for High Schools and Colleges. By E. S. SHELDON, tutor in German in Harvard University. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1879. pp. 103.

This grammar is designed as an elementary text-book for use by students who understand the meaning of common grammatical terms. Its chief peculiarity is the omission of many topics that usually encumber elementary grammars, and which the advanced student is supposed to know before he begins a study of German.

JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY is at work on the "Quinquennial Catalogue" for 1880.

MARK SIBLEY SEVERANCE, the author of "Hammersmith: his Harvard Days," was married Nov. 1.

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE expects to publish his exhaustive Latin grammar during the coming spring.

FRANCIS PARKMAN (1844) is at work upon a new volume of his series, "France and England in North America," which will be entitled "Montcalm."

HENRY N. WHEELER, A.M. (1871), revised his "Plane and Spherical Trigonometry" for the new edition which was recently published by Ginn & Heath.

EDWIN P. WHIPPLE, whose essay on Daniel Webster has just been published as a preface to "Webster's Great Speeches," received an honorary degree from Harvard in 1848.

DR. H. A. HAGEN, professor of entomology at Harvard, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "The Destruction of Obnoxious Insects by the Application of the Yeast Fungus."

PROFESSOR C. C. LANGDELL, dean of the Law School, has enlarged his "Leading Cases on the Law of Contracts," and a second edition of the work has just been issued by Little, Brown, & Co.

PROFESSOR J. B. GREENOUGH is preparing the notes for a new and complete edition of Virgil. The book will be printed wholly from new plates, and will contain numerous illustrations.

PROFESSOR FRANCIS J. CHILD is having set in type some few pages of his new work on Folk-lore, Ballads, etc., to which he has devoted many hours during the past twenty years. It is expected that the first volume will be ready within one year.

PROFESSOR ROBERT F. PENNELL, of Phillips Exeter Academy, whose valuable elementary histories of Rome and Greece, and treatise on the "Latin Subjunctive," have met with noteworthy success, is now at work on the genealogy of the Pennell family.

PROFESSOR G. A. WENTWORTH, class of 1857, can well be congratulated on the success of his "Elements of Plane and Solid Geometry;" for the book has proved to be not only one of the most profitable of the many publications of Ginn & Heath, but also one of the most satisfactory text-books now in use.

PROFESSOR W. W. GOODWIN is re-writing and enlarging his Greek grammar. The part devoted to etymology will be increased to double its present size. Upwards of thirty thousand copies of this grammar have already been printed. The new edition will be published by Ginn & Heath of Boston, and Macmillan & Co. of London.

M. E. WADSWORTH (Ph. D. 1879) has just published a "Report on the Copper Falls Mine, Keweenaw County, Michigan." In the proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History will appear three papers by Mr. Wadsworth. The subjects are as follows: "On Danalite from Bartlett, N.H.;" "On Pierolite from Florida, Mass.;" "On the Compression of Pebbles in Conglomerates."

PROFESSOR GEORGE L. GOODALE'S "Concerning a Few Common Plants"—a brochure, complete in two parts, bound together, giving an account of the organs or "helpful parts" of plants, and how these can be cultivated and used in the schoolroom for the mental training of children—has just reached its second edition. Ginn & Heath, Boston, publishers.

The Harvard Register.

The Harvard Register goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All officers and instructors in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for The Harvard Register; but the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

To insure the usefulness and success of this paper, all Harvard men are urged to furnish it with such news as comes to their knowledge, that may be of interest to the University and her alumni.

The Harvard Register is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

The subscription price is $2.00 a year, postpaid.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The President of Harvard University, on the 14th of January, 1880, presents to the Board of Overseers his Annual Report for 1879, which is undoubtedly the most thorough, the most carefully prepared, and the most interesting review of the work being done and the progress being made at Harvard, that is published at any time during the year. This report deserves the thoughtful reading of every graduate and student of Harvard, and also commands the attention of every person who is in any way interested in higher education. The University will this year issue only a limited number of copies of this report, and these are used for special circulation; but The Harvard Register will, on the 15th of January, issue an extra number, which will contain the President's report in full. This extra number will be sent to the regular subscribers without charge, and to non-subscribers upon receipt of twenty-five cents.

REGULAR MEETINGS.

The President and Fellows. — The second and the last Monday of each month, 11 A.M., at 70 Water Street, Boston.

The College Faculty. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7.30 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The Divinity School Faculty. — The last Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

The Scientific School Faculty. — The third Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The Medical School Faculty. — The first Saturday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the Dean's residence, No. 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

The Parietal Committee. — The first and third Mondays of each month, 7 P.M., in No. 5 University Hall, Cambridge.

The Academic Council. — The third Wednesdays of October, December, February, and April, and the Thursday before Commencement, 8 P.M., at the President's office.

The Law School Faculty. — The second Tuesday of each month, 7.30 P.M., at the President's house.

CALENDAR FROM DEC. 15 TO JAN. 15.

Dec. 16. — Professor Benjamin Peirce's free lecture on Ideality in Science: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

Dec. 17. — Professor Palmer's translation of the twelfth book of the Odyssey: Harvard Hall, room 4, 7.30 P.M.

Dec. 17. — Hasty Pudding Theatricals: Society Building, Cambridge, 7.30 P.M.

Dec. 18. — Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

Dec. 22. — To Jan. 4 (both days included), vacation.

Jan. 7. — Mr. Frederick Lutz's reading of Goethe's "Hermann and Dorothea:" Harvard Hall, room 4, 7.30 P.M.

Jan. 8. — Boston Philharmonic Orchestra Concert: Sanders Theatre, 7.30 P.M.

Jan. 14. — Stated meeting, Board of Overseers: at University 5, Cambridge, 8 P.M.

NOTES.

During last summer a number of microscopes and other apparatus were obtained to equip a temporary biological laboratory for elementary instruction. The course will be in charge of Professor Farlow and Dr. Faxon.

The most important accessions to the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy during the past year are the magnificent collections of the "Blake" Expedition of 1878–79, and the large collections of birds, mammals, reptiles, and fishes made by Mr. Garman at St. Kitts, Dominica, Grenada, Trinidad, St. Thomas, and Porto Rico, after he left the "Blake."

"Manners and Customs of ye Harvard Student," by F.G. Attwood, a collection of amusing caricature sketches of life at Harvard, continues to meet with deserved success by way of sales of the book. Several editions have been issued by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., of Boston.

"The Library Bulletin No. 14," for January, begins the second volume. A change takes place in the style of type used, by means of which space is gained, and the matter is made more legible. Any person who has all the numbers of the first volume, can get a titlepage for it on application to the iibrarian.

"The Harvard Index," edited by W. R. Taylor of the class of 1876, contains the names of the officers and members of all the societies of the University, a list of degrees conferred at commencement, and the prizes given for special work done during the past year, a complete record of the athletic sports, and a full list of the officers, instructors, and students of all departments. It is neatly printed, and sells at 35 cents a copy.

"Young Folks' History of the United States," by Col. Thomas W. Higginson (1841), has been published in raised letters, by the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at South Boston. The book was specially revised and adapted for the purpose by the author himself, and was printed and electrotyped at the expense of some generous friend of the blind, who prohibits the publishing of his name.

The curator of the Peabody Museum, Frederick W. Putnam, is now carrying through the press his report on the archæology of California, which, with the account of the material obtained from the ancient Pueblos of Arizona and New Mexico, will form the bulk of the seventh volume of the "Report of the United-States Geographical Surveys, West of the One Hundredth Meridian, under the Engineer Department, United-States Army, Capt. George M. Wheeler in charge."

"The Harvard Echo," a daily morning paper, made its first appearance Dec. 9. It is a small folio, 9 by 11 inches, and sells at two cents a copy. The subscription is one dollar for three months. With proper management, the *Echo* can be made a very useful publication. The "Bulletin," which is chiefly a transcript of the official announcements, is a valuable feature. The editors, it is said, are six members of the Sophomore class (1882).

A new dissecting-room for students of the anatomy and diseases of domestic animals has been fitted up this autumn, at the Bussey Institution. It measures 26 by 27 feet, and is light and airy. An abundant supply of material for dissection is provided at the cost of the school; and the progress of the students is directed by Professor D. D. Slade, of the department of Applied Zoölogy, and by his demonstrator Lester S. Ford.

"Harvard Meetings for Scientific Discussions" is the name under which meetings are held every Thursday afternoon from half-past four to six o'clock, in University 19, for the purpose of informally discussing scientific questions. These meetings were originally suggested by Professor Benjamin Peirce. At the first gathering Professor Henry L. Eustis was chairman, and Frederick W. Putnam was elected permanent secretary.

Mr. Charles S. Sargent, for the past seven years, and since its formation, director of the arboretum of Harvard University, has been appointed to the newly-created chair of arboriculture, which, as well as its arboretum, the University owes to the public spirit of the late James Arnold of New Bedford. The arboretum, which is situated in the College property in West Roxbury, will comprise a living collection of every tree and shrub which the climate permits to grow in Massachusetts, museums illustrative of dendrology and forestry, and a library of these and kindred subjects. Such an institution, managed with energy and ability, may be expected to contribute not a little to the prosperity of the country through its influence, more or less direct, on the development and standing of American forestry. More immediate benefits will be a better and more genuine knowledge of our trees, both botanically and culturally; the introduction of new plants; increased and more correct taste in ornamental planting; and the facilities which the arboretum will afford botanists, landscape architects, and horticulturists, for studying a large and comprehensively arranged collection of trees. — *The Nation.*

It is said that some graduates are raising a subscription, to present the University Boat Club with a much-needed steam launch.

The Dean of the Dental School Faculty, Dr. Thomas H. Chandler, has removed to No. 74 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

The next addition to the building of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, which is to be built by means of the Agassiz Memorial Fund, will be almost wholly devoted to laboratories, lecture-rooms, and work-rooms, and will furnish necessary facilities for instruction in biology and geology.

Vol. II. of the "Diary of Samuel Sewall" was recently published by the Massachusetts Historical Society, of which Robert C. Winthrop (1828) is president. The chairman of the publishing committee is the Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D. (1833); and on the same committee are Professor Henry W. Torrey (1833), William H. Whitmore (A. M. of 1867), and Professor James Russell Lowell (1838).

The forthcoming annual report of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy will contain the following papers: on the Work of the Museum, by the Curator, Alexander Agassiz; on the Geological Department, by Professor Josiah D. Whitney; on Palæontology and Geology, by Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler; on Mammals and Birds, by Joel A. Allen; on Reptiles, Batrachians, Selachians, and Fishes, by S. W. Garman; on Insects, by Dr. Hermann A. Hagen; on Crustacea, by Walter Faxon; on Worms, by Edward L. Mark; on the Conchological Department, by Charles E. Hamlin; on Radiata and Protozoa, by L. F. Pourtalès; on the Library, by Miss Frances M. Slack.

It is with pleasure that we record Professor Paine's success in securing a series of five grand concerts in Sanders Theatre, each to be given with the full Boston Philharmonic Orchestra, of forty performers. Distinguished solo singers and performers take part in these concerts, and the programmes embrace a wide range of selections from old and new masters, such as Beethoven's 5th and 8th Symphonies, and Overture to Leonore, No. 3, Mozart's E-flat Symphony, Goetz's Posthumous Symphony, Mendelssohn's Overture to Fingal's Cave, and works by Bach, Schumann, Wagner, Saint-Saens, and others. The concerts take place on Thursday evenings, the first on Dec. 18, and the second on Jan. 8.

The Library of the University has recently issued, as the first of its "Special Publications," a "Catalogue of Scientific Serials of All Countries, including the transactions of learned societies in the natural, physical, and mathematical sciences, 1633–1876. By Samuel H. Scudder." The entries amount to about 6,000, arranged under 4,500 numbers, the numbers attached to societies often embracing several distinct series, distinguished by letters. The most extensive previous list of periodicals was that prefixed, in 1867, to the first volume of the "Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers," — a list which commences with the present century only, but includes both pure and applied sciences, and contains about 1,400 titles. Mr. Scudder's catalogue extends to 370 pp., 8°, and was issued by subscription at $4 a copy, bound in cloth.

The evening readings and pianoforte recitals announced for 1879–80 are: Æschylus and Aristophanes, by Professor Goodwin; Homer's Odyssey, by Assistant Professor Palmer; Herodotus, by Assistant Professor J. W. White; Sophocles' Œdipus at Colonos, by Mr. Dyer; Homer's Iliad, by Mr. L. B. R. Briggs; Horace's Epistles, by Mr. Hale; Lucretius, by Mr. Gould; Shakspere, by Professor Child; French Plays, without translation, with comments in French, by Assistant Professor Jacquinot; Lessing, by Assistant Professor Bartlett; Easy German Prose, without translation (Chamisso, Tieck, Heyse), with comments in German, by Mr. Sheldon; Hermann and Dorothea, by Mr. Lutz; Easy Italian Prose, without translation (Dall' Ongaro, Goldoni, Boccaccio), with comments in Italian, by Mr. Bendelari; Easy Spanish Prose, without translation (Hartzenbusch, Treuba, Cervantes), with comments in Spanish, by Mr. Bendelari; German — Popular Scientific Authors, by Mr. H. B. Hodges; pianoforte recitals from the great masters, by Professor Paine. Many of the above have already been given; and the dates and places of those that are yet to be given will be announced, as far as possible, each month in the Calendar on this page. These courses are open without charge to the public as well as to the students.

"American College Fraternities," by William Raimond Baird, is a repository of facts relating to the many college organizations in the United States, but chiefly to the Greek-letter fraternities. The book has the appearance of having been carefully compiled. To the fact that secret societies are discouraged (but not *prohibited* as Mr. Baird states) at Harvard, is to be assigned the reason of the existence of only a few of the Greek-letter societies; but there are several at Harvard which are overlooked by Mr. Baird. The book, however, contains so much matter, and is so well arranged, that it is almost invaluable to any one who takes an interest in the college fraternities. The publishers are J. B. Lippincott & Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

In place of secret societies at Harvard, there is springing up a class of societies, or clubs, which, with those already organized, promise well for life at Harvard. In the College proper there are the following: Fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa, Hasty-Pudding Club, O. K., Signet, Pi Eta, Harvard Natural-History Society, Harvard Meetings for Scientific Discussions, Harvard Philosophical Society, Harvard Finance Club, Harvard Art-Club, Harvard Glee-Club, Harvard Cricket-Club, Harvard Arion Quartette, Harvard Bicycle-Club, Harvard Chess-Club, Pierian Sodality, Christian Brethren, St. Paul's Society, Reading-Room Association, Harvard Dining Association, College Telegraph Company, University "Nine," University "Crew," University "Fifteen," Harvard Athletic Association, Harvard Lacrosse-Club, Harvard Tennis-Club, Harvard Rifle-Club, A. D. Club, Porcellian Club, Δ. Κ. Ε., Α. Δ. Φ., Υπέρεται Χριστοῦ, Everett Athenæum, Institute of 1770, K.N. To this list might be added the groups of students who comprise the editorial boards of the college papers; which at present include the *Harvard Advocate*, the *Crimson*, and the *Harvard Lampoon*, each having twelve editors, and the *Harvard Echo*, which is said to have six editors. There are also several class organizations, such as the Freshman Nine, the Freshman Crew, the Football Team, etc., all of which have a tendency towards strengthening the ties that are formed among classmates.

THE COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

Two students in the class of 1881 succeeded in doing in one year the work required in both freshman and sophomore years, and have been permitted to enter the junior class. One of the students was Charles A. Mitchell of Cleveland, O.; and the other was Mars E. Wagar of East Rockport, O.

All students in the junior, sophomore, and freshman classes of the College, who do not spend their Sundays at home, or with friends outside of Cambridge, are required regularly to attend some church, chosen by themselves at the beginning of the year. Of the whole number who have chosen their churches for the present year, 66 attend the College-chapel, 19 the Unitarian churches, 69 the Congregational, 58 the Episcopal, 12 the Catholic, 11 the Baptist, 7 the Swedenborgian, 6 the Jewish and 5 the Methodist.

Arthur L. Hall (1880) was presented with the Senior Sculler's prize cup, by the Executive Committee of the H. U. B. C., as he had no competitor.

Frederic J. B. Cordeiro, Edwin C. Howell, Joseph E. Maxfield, Charles B. Penrose, and Herman I. Thomsen, all of 1881, and Warren N. Goddard of 1879, have been awarded second-year honors in mathematics.

The fall class race in eight-oared boats was won by the class of 1881. The crew was composed of Edward W. Atkinson of Brookline, Edward D. Brandegee of Utica, N.Y. (stroke), Herbert B. Howard of Bellows Falls, Vt., William Freeland of Syracuse, N.Y., Samuel Hammond of Boston (captain), Charles M. Hemenway of Somerville, James Otis of Roxbury, and William D. Swan of Cambridge. The coxswain was Henry R. W. Browne of Boston. The victors were given a complimentary supper at the St. James Hotel, Boston, Nov. 14.

The officers chosen for class-day of 1880 are as follows: *Orator*, Charles Wesley Bradley, Cambridge. *Poet*, Arthur Lee Hanscom, New York City. *Secretary*, Frederick Almy, New Bedford. *Odist*, William George Pellew, New York City. *Ivy Orator*, Albert Bushnell Hart, Cleveland, O. *Chorister*, Frank Herbert Brackett, Jamaica Plain. *Marshals*, 1. Robert Bacon, Boston; 2. Charles Ware, Roxbury; 3. Richard Trimble, New York City. *Class Day Committee*, John Woodbury, Lynn; Theodore Roosevelt, New York City; Albert Barnes Weimer, Philadelphia. *Class Committee*, Howard Townsend, Albany, N.Y.; Eugene Fuller, Cambridge; Frederick Hobbs Allen, Boston.

THE LAW SCHOOL.

The law-clubs continue to serve as an important auxiliary to the usefulness of the school. In them students often do their most efficient and conscientious work, preparing cases for argument with as much earnestness and careful research as characterize the work of an attorney in actual practice. At the sessions of each superior court, presided over by a chief justice selected in turn from the supreme division, two members act as counsel in the case under appeal, while the rest sit as associate justices. Each member, accordingly, has to prepare and argue a case once in every four or five weeks, the courts sitting once a week. Each supreme court meets also once a week; two members arguing a case, and the rest acting as judges. The clubs are composed as follows: The Powwow. *Supreme Court:* Emmons Blaine, Warren K. Blodgett, Charles F. Chamberlayne, Robert H. Gardiner, Lewis Hancock, Augustus P. Loring, Henry G. Nichols, William Sullivan, Harold Wheeler. *Superior Court:* Edmund L. Baylies, James Byrne, Ralph W. Ellis, William B. Van Rensselaer, Lockwood Myrick, William E. Otis, Edmund M. Parker, Joseph G. Thorp, jun. The Ames Pleading-Club. *Supreme Court:* Sigourney Butler, Charles F. Chamberlayne, Irving Elting, Frederick L. Greene, John R. Holmes, Henry G. Nichols, Edward H. Strobel, Edward Woodman. *Superior Court:* Richard S. Albert, Isaac T. Burr, jun., Glendower Evans, John H. Morison, Marion Story, Arthur H. Wellman, Henry Wheeler, Stephen B. Wood. The Gray Club. *Supreme Court:* Charles M. Curtis, George K. Boutelle, Augustus P. Loring, Edward P. Reed, Benjamin I. Stanton, John F. Tyler, Roswell B. Lawrence, William E. Fisse, Albert J. Cornish. *Superior Court:* George D. Ayers, Frank Bolles, Robert P. Clapp, William B. Lawrence, Elijah H. Merrill, Henry C. Mulligan, Thomas Russell, William C. Tarbell. The Dane Club. *Superior Court:* William R. Austin, John M. B. Churchill, Woodward Hudson, Thomas Lee, Henry B. McDowell, Robert D. McFadon, Charles H. Vinton.

A communication setting forth the needs of a new building, and of additional funds for professorships in the Law School, is crowded out. This department, owing to its flourishing condition, is not as well provided for as it has a right to demand.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

H. A. Westall (*t.* 1880) is preaching regularly at Tyngsboro', Mass.

A. T. Bowser (*t.* 1880) is in charge of the Channing Free Church, Brookline, Mass.

Henry Norman (*t.* 1880) is supplying the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church of Malden.

Charles J. Staples (*t.* 1881) is assisting the Rev. Henry W. Foote, of King's Chapel, in the regular Sunday services.

The regular Christmas service will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 22, at 7.30 o'clock. Henry Norman (*t.* 1880) has been chosen to preach the sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

The Debating Society was re-organised at the beginning of the college year, and is now in good working order. Its meetings are held on alternate Monday evenings at 7.30 o'clock, in the chapel of Divinity Hall. The main object of the Society is the discussion of the living questions in religion and politics. The officers are: *President*, Henry Norman (*t.* 1880); *Vice-President*, A. M. Weeks (*t.* 1880); *Secretary*, C. J. Staples (*t.* 1881); *Treasurer*, A. D. Smith (*t.* 1882).

It was suggested at the opening meeting of the Debating Society, that the alternate Monday evenings, on which the debates were to be omitted, could be most profitably used for a series of essays or lectures to be delivered by persons interested in the work of the school. The suggestion was accepted, and has been in part carried out. The first of the series was delivered on the evening of Nov. 5, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in the parlors of Rev. Dr. C. C. Everett. Not only the members of the Society and Divinity School, but also many invited guests, were present; and among them, besides the professors of the Divinity School, were Henry W. Longfellow, Dr. Asa Gray, C. P. Cranch, Professor W. W. Goodwin, and Professor F. H. Hedge. The second lecture was given by Professor F. H. Hedge, who spoke upon Utilitarian Ethics in relation to other systems. The third lecture was by the Rev. J. G. Brooks of Roxbury, a graduate of the Divinity School. His subject was "Reading for Ministers." The Society has the promise of many other addresses from prominent men. Due notice of each will be given, and an invitation is extended to all who desire to be present. Among the speakers expected are Rev. Joseph Cook, Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Professor Benjamin Peirce, Professor George H. Palmer, T. W. Higginson, Judge E. R. Hoar.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The Secretary of the Medical School Faculty, Dr. R. H. Fitz, has changed his office and residence to No. 18 Arlington Street, Boston.

A. L. Mason, M.D. (1863), and F. C. Shattuck, M.D. (1868), have recently been appointed clinical instructors in auscultation and percussion.

The President and Fellows have sent to the mayor of Boston a communication, stating that if the land upon which is built the Beacon-hill reservoir, between Temple and Hancock Streets, is for sale at a reasonable price, the entire lot will be bought as the site of a new building for the Harvard Medical School. There is already a fund of upwards of $150,000 awaiting the selection of a suitable situation for the school.

In the *Journal of Physiology*, Vol. II., No. 3, appears an article by Henry P. Bowditch, M.D. (1861), professor of physiology at the Harvard Medical School. Its subject is "The Physiological Apparatus in Use at the Harvard Medical School." It describes (1) the apparatus used for keeping animals alive by artificial respiration; (2) dog-holder; (3) cannula for observations on the vocal cords of animals, without interfering with their natural respiration; (4) unpolarizable electrodes, used in studying certain problems in the physiology of the nervous system.

In the same issue of the *Journal of Physiology* appears an article by James J. Putnam, M.D. (1866): "A Description of a modified Pendulum-Myograph," a modification of Wundt's apparatus for accurate notation of the time of muscular movements.

By the same author appears in the same publication an article "On the Reliability of Marey's Tambour in Experiments requiring Accurate Notations of Time," being an account of the sources of error in the use of this apparatus to record the time of contraction of human muscles.

Dr. C. J. Blake (*m.* 1865) has written "Die Verwendung des Trommelfells als Phonautograph und Logograph." Zeitschr. f. Ohrenheilkunde. Bd. viii. (1879), S. 5.

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

The Episcopal Theological School[1] opened with twenty-two students, of whom five were new men. They have come from many States, and dioceses of the Episcopal Church, to prepare for the ministry in this seminary, which, though not a part of Harvard University, yet possesses the advantages connected with being in such a centre as Cambridge. This number is in excess of that provided for in Lawrence Hall, the dormitory; and several live elsewhere. It is expected that the Hall will soon be enlarged to its full capacity of forty. This is the maximum aimed at by the authorities of the school. In view of the fact that it is only one of eleven seminaries in the Episcopal Church, and of other considerations, it is not to be expected that it would ever embrace a larger number of students, if it were desirable.

As to the class that graduated last June, the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith is settled in Flushing, N.Y., Rev. John N. Jones in New Brunswick, and the Rev. Howard F. Hill in Montpelier, Vt. P. A. Rodriguez expects in due time to assume his duties as professor in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church of Mexico, his native land.

Burnham Hall, the new refectory, is nearly finished, and will be opened in January. The dining-hall is a beautiful room, forty-five feet by thirty, with stained-glass windows and open roof, finished in hard woods. Attached to it are the kitchen, laundry, and servants' rooms. It is probably the most complete structure of the kind in America, and will perpetuate the name of its munificent donor, John A. Burnham of Boston. A tablet, on a noteworthy monumental chimney, records his generosity.

During the summer and autumn, another edifice has been in progress on the grounds of this institution, which is now finished. It is the residence of the Dean. Its external appearance, and interior arrangements and finish, have been very much admired, and reflect great credit upon the architects, Ware & Van Brunt of Boston. These gentlemen have designed all the buildings of the school, and have thus embellished Cambridge with a group of singular harmony and effectiveness. They were also the architects of the Harvard Memorial Hall. St. John's Memorial Chapel is attended with more or less regularity by about seventy-five Harvard students. It cannot be too strongly urged, that this chapel was given to the school for the especial accommodation of members of the University, who are there consequently not by favor, but by right. The Dean, Rev. George Z. Gray, D.D., has expressed the desire that all who attend shall call on him, so that he can make their acquaintance, and that any who desire any pastoral service shall inform him without hesitation.

The schedule of studies for the current year assigns fourteen hours per week in the class-room to the juniors, and thirteen hours to the middle and senior classes each. These duties are divided among the four professors. In February the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D.D., will begin his annual course of lectures on Systematic Divinity; and the Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D., of New York, will deliver a special course of lectures on Epochs in Church History. In April the Rev. Charles R. Baker will deliver the course on the practical duties of the ministry, for which an alumnus is annually chosen.

[1] Although this school is not a department of Harvard, it is a sister institution, with its buildings close by those of the University. There are some privileges which both institutions enjoy in common; and, moreover, the rules of Harvard College have in respect to chapel attendance been modified in favor of students who are inclined towards the Episcopal Church.

THE STUDENTS AND THEIR HOMES.

In the regular and summer courses at Harvard, there are now 1,422 students. Of these there are 41 candidates for higher degrees, seven holders of fellowships, and three resident graduates. Of the remaining 1,371 students, the following table shows the number in each of the various departments, and also the states or countries from which they come.

Place of Residence.	Departments.									
	College.	Law.	Divinity.	Scientific.	Medical.	Dental.	Agricultural.	Unmatricu-lated.	Summer Courses.	Total.
Massachusetts	509	94	8	10	180	23	7	12	39	872
Maine	22	8	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	41
New Hampshire	17	5	1	1	18	–	–	–	1	43
Vermont	6	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	13
Connecticut	7	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	3	18
Rhode Island	9	3	1	1	10	–	–	–	2	26
New York	100	12	4	1	5	1	–	–	3	126
New Jersey	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Maryland	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11
Pennsylvania	24	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	30
Delaware	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
North Carolina	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
South Carolina	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Indiana	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7
Illinois	17	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	26
Michigan	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4
Minnesota	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3
Wisconsin	6	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	10
Missouri	5	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	9
Virginia	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
West Virginia	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3
Alabama	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Kentucky	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	9
Georgia	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Louisiana	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Florida	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2
Texas	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Tennessee	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Utah	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Kansas	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3
Nevada	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Iowa	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4
California	18	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Dist. of Columbia	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	11
Ohio	17	5	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	28
England	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Ireland	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
France	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Italy	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Japan	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Chili	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Azores	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
British Provinces	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	6
Total	813	165	23	16	251	25	7	15	66	1371

Among those registering from Massachusetts, are found many who, for various reasons, register from Cambridge and neighboring places, while, as a matter of fact, their homes are in the far West and South. Three registered from Massachusetts, because, as they said, they have been away from California a few years, and will have to remain here a few years longer.

THE COST OF AN EDUCATION.

It is not possible to give the average expenditure of the student at Harvard; and yet it is possible to give figures upon which one can safely estimate the outlay necessary for the support of a young man during his four years of college-life. The table given below was compiled for President Eliot from trustworthy data, obtained of parents, guardians, and students. The figures given are for the college year, and do not include expenditures during the summer vacation.

Items, Etc.	Least.	Economical.	Moderate.	Very Liberal.
Tuition	$150	$150	$150	$150
Books	20	25	30	35
Stationery	8	10	15	26
Clothing	70	120	150	300
Room	30	30	100	175
Furniture (annual average)	10	15	25	50
Board	140[1]	175[2]	175[3]	304[3]
Fuel and light	11	15	30	45
Washing	15	20	40	50
Car-fares	15	15	30	50
Societies and subscription to sports (annual average)	–	–	35	50
Servant	–	–	–	30
Sundries	30	40	50	100
Total	$499	$615	$830	$1,365

[1] Divinity Club. [2] Memorial Hall. [3] Private Club.

From the figures it is apparent that $500 will do only for those students who are willing to get the benefits of a college education at a great sacrifice of personal comfort. An income of $650 will suffice for the student who knows how to economize, while from $750 to $1,000 is ordinarily required to afford such pleasures and luxuries as most students ought to have. If, at times, a few students have scraped through at a cost of less than $500 a year, a greater number of students spend from $1,500 to $3,000. On the average the students spend about $750; and a sum less than that would tend to pinch most young men, while an excess goes towards supplying comforts that parents and guardians are willing their sons or wards should have.

THE GRADUATES.

[*Graduates are indicated as follows:* College in parentheses (—); Law School (*l*); Divinity School (*t*); Medical School (*m*); Scientific School (*s*); Dental School (*d*).]

S. B. Weston (*t.* 1879) is preaching at Leicester, Mass.

W. J. Lloyd (1873) was ordained recently at Wayland, Mass.

Henry W. Robinson (*t.* 1879) is engaged in the work of Felix Adler, in New York.

Dr. C. P. Putnam (1865) delivered, Dec. 6, in Hawthorne Hall, Boston, a lecture on the Care of Children and Infants.

Dr. Francis Minot (1841) delivered a lecture on the Preservation of Health, in Hawthorne Hall, Boston, Dec. 13.

"Stories of the War, told by Soldiers," is a new work edited by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D. (1839).

Rev. F. G. Peabody (1869) sailed from New York recently for California, intending to spend a year at Santa Barbara.

George Miller Pinney, Jun. (1878), has been appointed instructor at De Veaux College, Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Professor Benjamin Peirce (1829) gave three lectures on Ideality in Science, in Sanders Theatre, Dec. 2, 9, and 16.

Professor Simon Newcomb (*s.* 1858) of Washington, D.C., delivered in Sanders Theatre, Dec. 8, 10, and 12, three lectures on Taxation.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, D.D. (1829), presided at the annual dinner of the Boston Latin School Association, Dec. 17.

Dr. Thomas W. Parsons, whose translation of Dante is spoken of so highly, received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1853.

John Fiske, A.M., LL.B. (1863), until recently assistant librarian, is now in the lecture-field. His lectures on "The History of America" are being very favorably received.

Dr. Samuel A. Green, of the class of 1851, has written a brief sketch of the history of Boston, to appear in "King's Dictionary of Boston."

Dr. T. H. Chandler (1848), Dean of the Harvard Dental School, has been recently elected vice-president of the American Academy of Dental Science.

Arthur Gilman, A.M., who edited the three volumes of "The Poetical Works of Geoffrey Chaucer," recently published by Houghton, Osgood, & Co., is secretary of the so-called "annex" of Harvard College.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) was given by the proprietors of the *Atlantic Monthly* a breakfast at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Dec. 3, 1879, — the occasion being the celebration of his seventieth birthday, which was Aug. 29.

"Dexter Hall" is the name given to one of the halls in the Cincinnati Music Hall building, in honor of Julius Dexter (1860), who was chairman of the committee that had charge of the construction of the building.

Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D. (1830), pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., delivered an historical address at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the incorporation of the town of Bedford, Mass. The address was published in pamphlet form a few weeks ago.

At the meeting of the Ministers' Institute held at Providence, R.I., during the first week of November, essays were read by Rev. C. C. Everett, D.D., Dean of the Divinity School, and by Rev. Ezra Abbot, D.D., Professor of New-Testament Criticism; the subjects being respectively "The Relation of Philosophy to Liberalism," and "The Gospel of John." An essay was also read by Rev. J. W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864).

B. B. Townsend, of the class of 1871, is the editor and publisher of a unique, neat, spicy, and interesting critical journal of politics and ethics, — the *Comment* — published weekly at one cent a copy. Although the paper, as well as its price, is small, nevertheless the contents give evidence of considerable ability. The *Boston Advertiser* says, "The *Comment* is well written, and the editor evidently writes from conviction and with the feeling that he has something to say that ought to be said;" and the *Saturday Evening Gazette* adds, "The *Comment* evinces marked ability and independence in its editorial writings, and is very handsomely printed."

Among the students at the Johns Hopkins University there are the following four graduates of Harvard, pursuing the studies named: Francis G. Allinson (1877), Greek; Frank Donaldson (1879), biology and French; Washington I. Stringham (1877), mathematics; and Henry C. Warren (1879), Sanskrit and Teutonic. Allinson and Stringham are fellows of the University.

An exhibition of the works of the late William Morris Hunt (1844) was given recently at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. "The catalogue," says the *Nation*, "which embraces no less than 200 oil-paintings and 121 charcoal drawings and pastels, — an unprecedented collection for an American artist, unless we are mistaken, — is adorned with a fine photograph of this lamented artist. A life of Mr. Hunt is in preparation by his brother, Leavitt Hunt (a graduate of the Harvard Law School in 1856) of Brattleboro', Vt."

Mr. John Fiske of Cambridge has prepared a new course of three lectures on American Political Ideas, as viewed from the standpoint of universal history, which he will deliver in London next spring. The *Courier* says that the lectures as a whole constitute an elaborate and entertaining sociological essay on the progress of society in government, as illustrating the law of evolution. Mr. Fiske will trace the growth of the federative idea, and show that it is the only idea that can work well in the government of a great country like the United States. Without being partisan, — on the contrary, purely philosophic and historical, — these lectures are likely to clear away a good deal of the "centralization" nonsense with which politicians have befogged the public mind. — *Boston Advertiser.*

Robert M. Morse, Jun. (1857), is spoken of by the *Boston Herald*, as "an able Boston lawyer, who has been out of political life since the conclusion of his second term in the Senate in 1867. He was a prominent member of the committee on the judiciary, and the author and advocate of the act to repeal the usury-laws. He was also chairman of the joint special committee of thirty members, more or less, before whom Gov. Andrew appeared for the petitioners for the repeal of the prohibitory law and the substitution of a license law. The report of the committee dealt a severe blow to prohibition, and from which it seems not to have recovered." In reference to the Speakership of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the *Herald* says, "Indeed, it is understood that he [Mr. Morse] will make no effort to advance his prospects in this direction. If the honor comes to him, he will accept it;" but finally adds, "Wise men in the Republican party think he would serve the community better at the head of the judiciary committee, where would be found a wide field for the exercise of his superior legal talent."

William H. Moody (1876) is practising law at Haverhill, and is associated with Edwin N. Hill (1872). Mr. Moody's career already seems to foretell a successful and distinguished life. In his freshman and sophomore years at college, the average percentage of his studies averaged only a little over forty per cent, but in his junior and senior years he obtained an average of about ninety-five per cent. Since graduation he began the study of law at the Harvard Law School, and continued there until he entered the office of Richard H. Dana, jun. (1837), where he remained up to the time of his admission to the bar, — after studying law only eighteen months in all. He has been somewhat identified with the local politics of Haverhill. Recently he made his first argument before the Supreme Court of this State; and was heard in the November term, at Salem, before Chief Justice Gray (1845) and Judges Morton, Endicott, Lord, and Soule. The questions involved were in real property law, the construction of a will, and whether a power to sell for the support of the donee of the power implied a power to mortgage, and several collateral questions. At the conclusion of the argument, he not only succeeded in his case, but also received the very highest compliments from the chief justice, some of the judges, and many members of the bar who were present.

John Q. A. Brackett (1865) is paid the following tribute by the *Boston Herald*. In referring to his chances of becoming Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, it says, "He is the youngest of the list, being a little less than a year the junior of Mr. Noyes, and his age is used as an argument against him; not that he is too young to be efficient, but that, being young, he can afford to wait until preferment has been meted out to men who were engaged in the fray when he was yet a schoolboy. Mr. Brackett's fitness for the position nobody seems to question, nor is his record lacking in recommendations in his own behalf. Study at Harvard developed his intellect; practice at the bar gave him a knowledge of law and of men. Membership in the Boston Common Council for four years, the last as president, schooled him in the ways of municipal government and in parliamentary

proceedings. The last three years he has been a member of the House of Representatives, and was among the candidates for the speakership in 1879. In 1877 he was chairman from his branch of the committee on labor and taxation, which reported the bill authorizing the formation of building-associations after the Philadelphia pattern, the bill for factory-inspection (both of which became law), and the bill which proposed a relief from the double taxation of mortgages. This bill was never enacted. In 1878 he was chairman, on the part of the House, of the committees on probate and education, and this year of the committee on retrenchment, whose work is still upon the lips of the people. Mr. Brackett ably defended the report of this committee, and was the champion of reform measures generally. He opposed the civil damages law."

POLITICS AND PUBLIC LIFE.

JOHN D. LONG (1857), as is generally known, has recently been elected governor of Massachusetts. It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Long is the first graduate of Harvard chosen to fill the executive chair since Edward Everett's term, in 1840. However, the University has been well represented in the administration of Massachusetts; for, under the first charter, one graduate was governor; under the second charter, five graduates were appointed governors by the king; and under the Constitution, from 1780 to 1840, all the thirteen governors, with one exception, for two years, had graduated at Harvard.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1853), who was one of the recent candidates for the governorship of Massachusetts, is also one of the alumni of Harvard.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, late candidate for governor of Massachusetts, although himself not a graduate, has a son who graduated at Harvard.

SEVENTEEN out of thirty-five United-States Senators from Massachusetts have been graduates of Harvard. They were: Caleb Strong, Tristram Dalton, Samuel Dexter, Benjamin Goodhue, Dwight Foster, John Quincy Adams, Timothy Pickering, James Lloyd, Christopher Gore, Harrison Gray Otis, Prentiss Mellen, Nathan Silsbee, Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, Robert Rantoul, jun., Charles Sumner, and George Frisbie Hoar.

THE Board of Examiners of Law Students for Suffolk County has five members, and four of them are Harvard graduates; viz., William G. Russell (1840), Charles Allen (1847), George S. Hale (1844), and Nathan Morse (*L.* 1846).

THE mayor of Boston and the governor of Massachusetts are graduates of Harvard College, and the president of the United States is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

THE re-election of Frederick O. Prince as mayor of Boston recalls the fact that the graduates of the University have taken an active part in the municipal affairs of that city. The following table gives the names of the mayors of Boston who were graduated at Harvard: —

NAME.	CLASS.	TERM.
John Phillips	1788	One year.
Josiah Quincy	1790	Six years.
Harrison Gray Otis	1811	Three years.
Theodore Lyman, jun.	1810	Two years.
Samuel A. Eliot	1817	Three years.
Jonathan Chapman	1825	Three years.
Martin Brimmer	1814	Two years.
Josiah Quincy, jun.	1821	Three years.
John P. Bigelow	1815	Three years.
Nathaniel B. Shurtleff	1831	Three years.
Frederick O. Prince	1836	Three years.

Of the fifty-nine years that have elapsed since the inauguration of the first mayor of Boston, the city has had its affairs directed for thirty-two years by Harvard graduates, who also comprise eleven of the twenty-three mayors that have been elected.

OF the eleven persons who have held the position of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, ten have been graduates of Harvard. Their names are: John Adams, William Cushing, Nathaniel Peaslee Sargeant, Francis Dana, Theophilus Parsons, Samuel Sewall, Isaac Parker, Lemuel Shaw, George Tyler Bigelow, and Horace Gray.

HENRY K. OLIVER, of the class of 1818, has just been re-elected mayor of Salem. Mr. Oliver is the oldest person now living in Massachusetts who holds the office of mayor of a city.

FREDERIC THOMAS GREENHALGE, the recently elected mayor of Lowell, is a graduate in the class of 1863.

THE CLASS OF 1879.

OF the class of 1879, Albert C. Aldrich, Horace C. Alger, John T. Bowen, Frederic M. Briggs, William M. Conant, Samuel Delano, Charles W. Galloupe, 2d, Andrew H. Hodgdon, Francis C. Martin, Atherton P. Mason, George N. Miller, John G. Morris, Herbert W. Newhall, Frederick G. Perry, Willard E. Smith, John E. Wolff, have entered the Medical School; William R. Austin, George D. Ayers, Edmund L. Baylies, Howard K. Brown, Isaac T. Burr, John M. B. Churchill, Robert P. Clapp, Livingston Cushing, Frederick H. Ellis, Ralph W. Ellis, Glendower Evans, Frank A. Houston, Woodward Hudson, William E. Hutchins, George W. Jackson, William B. Lawrence, Thomas Lee, Henry C. Mulligan, John L. Nichols, Jesse R. Norton, William M. Richardson, Edward Robinson, William Sheafe, Frank E. Simpson, Charles F. Sprague, Marion Story, William C. Tarbell, Frederick H. Temple, Joseph G. Thorp, Walter Trimble, William B. Van Rensselaer, Stephen B. Wood, the Law School; and Frank L. Porter, Richard T. Wilton, the Divinity School. Of the rest of the class, Francis Almy, Clement W. Andrews, Harrison W. Apthorp, Henry Baily, Walter Cary, James A. Gage, Edward L. Houghton, Benjamin Rand, William Schofield, and Francis J. Swayze are in Cambridge, studying for the degree of A.M.; John W. Dalzell is in Cambridge, studying for the degree of Ph.D.; Charles C. Burlingham, Frank L. Crawford, Jabish Holmes, Martin R. Jacobs, Earl B. Putnam, Peter T. Barlow, Charles O. Brewster, jun., Wallace Macfarlane, and Wilmot T. Cox are at the Columbia Law School, New York City; William De Witt Hyde is at the Union Theological Seminary, New York City; Edward W. Shannon is in the law-office of Ex-Gov. William Gaston, Boston; William H. Schwartz is studying law in Bangor, Me.; Albert S. Brandeis is teaching in the public schools of Louisville, Ky.; A. C. Brown is at present engaged with his father in the lumber business at Athol; Frederick M. Leonard is teaching in Parkesburg, Penn.; Edward Hale, who is a candidate for the degree of Ph.D., has gone to Rome, Italy, taking with him two young men whom he will prepare for college; Charles W. Bacon, Waldron Bates, Samuel C. Bennett, and George F. Cook are in the Boston University Law School; W. Bancroft Hill is teaching in Sing Sing, N.Y.; Henry W. Johnson is principal of the Phillips Academy and Danville Graded School, Danville, Vt.; Francis W. Anthony is principal of the Patten Academy, Patten, Me.; Alfred S. Tubbs is connected with the San Francisco Cordage Company, San Francisco, Cal.; George H. Burrill is teaching in Cornwall, N.Y.; Amos Binney, jun., has entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for a two years' course in industrial chemistry.

The first marriage was that of J. Templeman Coolidge to a daughter of Francis Parkman. The first death was that of Willet Losee Titus.

The secretary, Francis Almy, has issued his first report, and in it are numerous comparative tables which make a good showing for the class. Of the 276 that were connected with the class, — an increase of 194 over the class of fifty years ago, — 189 received degrees last Commencement Day. Of the 198 that were in the class June 25, 1879, it appears that 133 were born in New England, 32 in the Middle States, 5 in the Southern States, 20 in the Western States, and 8 outside the United States. Their probable occupation is given as follows: law, 68; undecided, 44; teaching, 22; medicine, 21; business, 20; ministry, 9; student, 4; manufacturing, 3; artist, 1; banker, 1; broker, 1; mechanical engineer, 1; professional, 1; school superintendent, 1; declined to state, 1. And their religious views were: Unitarian, 42; Episcopalian, 36; undecided, 35; Congregational (Trinitarian), 32; Baptist, 11; liberal, 8; none, 6; Universalist, 4; Methodist, 3; Swedenborgian, 3; Roman Catholic, 3; declined to state, 4; Quaker, 2; Christian, 2; evangelical, 1; natural religion, 1; Platonist, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Protestant, 1; sceptical, 1; Holy Catholic (universal) Church, 1. In the February issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER, an additional record of the class will be given.

THE HARVARD CLUBS.

[The officers of the clubs throughout the United States are earnestly requested to send to this office all notices and reports of meetings, dinners, elections, and other information, whether of interest only to the members of their respective clubs, or of interest to all the graduates.]

THE Harvard Club of Albany was founded to advance the interests of the University, and to promote social intercourse among the Harvard men residing in Albany, N.Y., and its vicinity. It was organized last winter, and now has about forty members. It expects to have rooms at the leading hotel, meet once a month, and give an annual dinner. The officers are: Hon. William Dorsheimer (now lieutenant-governor of New York), (A.M. of 1859), president; Francis O. Dorr, (1825), and Edward Bowditch (1869), vice-presidents; Thurlow Weed Barnes (1876), secretary and treasurer. Any one who has been connected with any department of the University is not only eligible to membership, but is also invited to join the organization. At the regular meeting in December the following topics were to be discussed: 1. Forming a permanent organization. 2. The question of an admission-fee. 3. Time and place of future meetings. 4. An annual dinner. 5. Election of members. 6. Miscellaneous business.

THERE is a movement on foot to organize a Harvard Club of the alumni residing in Iowa, Wisconsin, and the northern part of Missouri.

THE Harvard Club in Cincinnati, O., will probably give an annual dinner this year. Charles B. Wilby is the secretary.

ALFRED S. TUBBS (1879) has been elected a member of the Harvard Club, San Francisco, Cal.

THE University Club of Cincinnati was organized in November. A number of Harvard graduates are enrolled as members.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

UNDER this heading it is purposed to give a list, as complete as possible, of the titles, and necessary explanatory matter, of all printed work of the graduates and officers of every department of the University. The list will begin on the 1st of January, 1880, and will include books, pamphlets, monographs, and the contributions to the leading dailies and periodicals. It is sincerely hoped that those persons will unhesitatingly call attention to the work they are doing, so that there may be no omissions in the list. The gentlemen whose names appear below have undertaken to furnish the titles that may come to their knowledge in their respective departments, and there will be other departments added as soon as arrangements can be made.

General Literature . . . JUSTIN WINSOR, *Librarian*.
Greek . . . . . PROF. JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE.
Latin . . . . . PROF. CLEMENT L. SMITH.
French . . . . . PROF. ADRIAN JACQUINOT.
German . . . . . PROF. WILLIAM COOK.
Italian and Spanish . . PROF. B. H. NASH.
Theology . . . . . PROF. EDWARD J. YOUNG.
Law . . . . . PROF. JAMES BARR AMES.
Botany . . . . . PROF. GEORGE L. GOODALE.
Agriculture . . . . . PROF. FRANCIS H. STORER.
History . . . . . DR. EPHRAIM EMERTON.
Philosophy and Psychology . PROF. WILLIAM JAMES.
Archæology and Ethnology . F. W. PUTNAM, *Curator*.
Physiology . . . . . PROF. HENRY P. BOWDITCH.
Medicine . . . . . PROF. JAMES C. WHITE.
Obstetrics . . . . . DR. WILLIAM L. RICHARDSON.
Mathematics . . . . . PROF. JAMES MILLS PEIRCE.
Physics . . . . . PROF. JOSEPH LOVERING.
Astronomy . . . . . PROF. E. C. PICKERING.
Geology . . . . . PROF. N. S. SHALER.
Zoölogy . . . . . DR. WALTER FAXON.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, and place of marriage, are known at this office.]

1869. Mark Sibley Severance, of Los Angeles, Cal., to Miss Annie, daughter of Hiram Callender of St. Louis, Mo., in San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 1, 1879.

1879. Francis Wayland Anthony, to Miss Alice G., daughter of Aaron H. Safford, all of Cambridge, in Cambridge, Nov. 19, by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates: and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

DEATHS.

[The record of the deaths of alumni will be kept as complete as possible; and any person knowing of the decease of a graduate will place the publisher under obligations by notifying him of the fact at once. John Langdon Sibley, A.M. (1825), the librarian emeritus, and Dr. Samuel A. Green, A.M. (1851), will furnish for this column a memorandum of all deaths that come to their notice.]

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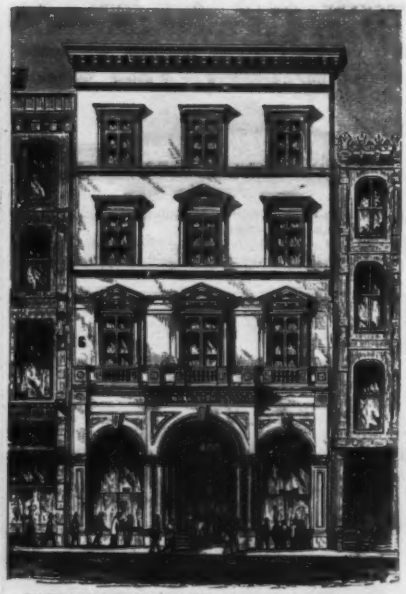

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